

# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For MARCH, 1752.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

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| <p>I. An Abstract of the ORACLE, a Comedy, written by Mrs. Cibber.</p> <p>II. Account of Lord Bolingbroke's Letters, lately published.</p> <p>III. History, Dignity, and Usefulness of Astronomy.</p> <p>IV. Trial and Execution of Capt. Lowry.</p> <p>V. Trial of Miss Blandy at Oxford.</p> <p>VI. Trial of Swan and Miss Jeffries at Chelmsford, with her Confession.</p> <p>VII. Trial of Simons, the Polish Jew.</p> <p>VIII. Account of Dr. Middleton's posthumous Tracts.</p> <p>IX. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &amp;c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of Decius Magius, and Quintus Mucius, on the Subject of the Bavarian Subsidy Treaty.</p> <p>X. Seged, an instructive Ethiopian Story.</p> <p>XI. Conclusion of the History of the German Emperors and Kings of the Romans.</p> <p>XII. Rise of the Protestants, and various Revolutions in Germany.</p> <p>XIII. Humours, Manners, Customs, &amp;c. of the Frivolians.</p> <p>XIV. The Ages of the Crown'd Heads and other Princes in Europe.</p> | <p>XV. An Account of the Prisoners condemn'd for Murder and other Crimes, at the several Assizes in the Country.</p> <p>XVI. Purport of the Act to prevent Murder.</p> <p>XVII. Swan and Miss Jeffries executed.</p> <p>XVIII. Acts pass'd, and Parliament prorogued.</p> <p>XIX. Substance of his Majesty's Speech.</p> <p>XX. POETRY: Cinthia's Song in the ORACLE; Prologue and Epilogue to that Piece; to Mrs. Cibber, on her writing it; Ode for his Majesty's Birth-Day; Song of Mr. Purcell's; to Sir Harry Beaumont; to a young Lady Singing; Ode on a noble Author's Birth-Day; Answers to Rebus's; a new Song, set to Musick, &amp;c. &amp;c.</p> <p>XXI. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Chapters of the Orders of the Garter, Thistle, and Bath; desperate Attempt of the condemn'd Prisoners; Malefactors executed, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.</p> <p>XXII. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.</p> <p>XXIII. Prices of Stocks for each Day.</p> <p>XXIV. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> |
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With the HEAD of that late celebrated Physician Dr. HERMAN BOERHAAVE, (whose Life we gave in our last) finely engraved.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Rose in Pater-Notter-Row. Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any single Month to complete Sets.

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N. B. *The great variety of important matters that has offer'd itself to us this month, has occasioned us, as our readers may see, to extend our number of pages beyond what is usual; on which account they will excuse our giving them, at this time, but one cut. Our correspondents also, for the above reason, will excuse us for postponing some things we have lately received. The long poem, which has been partly inserted elsewhere, shall be considered. The pieces on the Hebrew points, being judged not proper for our purpose, shall be returned, if called for.*



T H E  
LONDON MAGAZINE.  
MARCH, 1752.

*Some posthumous Tracts of the late Reverend and Learned Dr. MIDDLETON having been lately published, and as the Subjects are of the utmost Importance, and may occasion some future Disputes, we shall give our Readers the following Account of the two first, which are upon that famous Question, Whether the APOSTLES, after receiving the HOLY GHOST, were constantly inspired, and continually directed by the Holy Spirit, with respect to every Thing they did or said?*

*Of these two the first is intitled, Some cursory Reflections on the Dispute or Dissension, which happened at Antioch, between the Apostles PETER and PAUL.*

**T**HIS dispute the doctor first quotes from the Epistle of Paul to the Galatians, ch. ii. 11, 12, 13, 14. and from this dispute, he shews, that the first enemies of christianity took occasion, "to charge Paul with assuming falsely to himself the merit of facts, which never really happened, in order to extol his own character, and depress Peter's, out of envy to his more eminent virtues; or allowing the fact to be true, to accuse Paul of insolence and rashness, in reproving his superior for a compliance, of which he himself was notoriously guilty; or lastly, to impute to both these great Apostles, a levity, inconstancy, and weakness of mind, which betrayed them into a conduct unworthy of their sacred character."

The doctor then gives the several answers that have been made to this objection both by the ancient fathers and modern commentators, all which he endeavours to shew to be very unsatisfactory; and therefore he gives us what he calls the real state of the fact, as follows:

"It is manifest then, in the first place, that Peter, tho' more particularly the apostle of the Jews, was clearly con-

vinced, that the ceremonies of the law were superseded and abolished by the dispensation of the gospel. For on all occasions, we find him strongly asserting this doctrine, and declaring, that the yoke of Moses ought not to be imposed on the necks of Christians: Yet with all this conviction, it is equally manifest, that thro' fear of the Jews, he was induced, as we have seen above, to change his conduct, dissemble his opinion, and join himself to those zealots of the law, who required the observance of its rites, as necessary still to all.

Paul, on the other hand, the apostle of the Gentiles, and, by that character, the more engaged to vindicate their liberty, knowing Peter's sentiments on this question to be really the same with his own, was so scandalized at his dissimulation, that he could not abstain from reproaching him very severely for it in publick: Yet when it came afterwards to his own turn, to be alarmed with an apprehension of danger from the same quarter, he was content to comply and dissemble too, and in order to pacify the Jews, affected a zeal for their legal rites and observances, by the advice of James, who then presided in the church of Jerusalem."

A little further the doctor writes thus: "Let the disciples then of Porphyry, after the example of their Master, object to us, if they please, that these two apostles, of whose extraordinary gifts and miracles we read so much, were left on many occasions, like all other frail and fallible men, to govern themselves by rules and maxims merely human, and were betrayed sometimes by their passions, into compliances, dishonourable to their character: For should we grant them all this, it cannot be of any hurt or discredit to christianity, unless they could shew it to be one of its doctrines, that persons extraordinarily illuminated and inspired on certain occasions, did on all occasions cease to be men; which will not be pre-



tended in a religion, whose sacred monuments, both of the Old and New Testament, furnish many instances of the sins and frailties of those, who are there celebrated, as the principal favourites of heaven."

After adding a good deal more to shew, that neither the prophets nor the apostles either did or could pretend to be always inspired, he proceeds thus: "Some zealous, indeed, on the other hand, contend, that to give up the perpetual inspiration of the sacred writers, is to betray the cause of christianity, and to give up the authority of the scriptures themselves; and that there is a necessity to admit or reject the whole, as divinely inspired; since partial inspiration will be found equivalent in the end to no inspiration at all. And this, indeed, is the general doctrine of those, who assume to themselves the title of orthodox: But it is so far from being of service to christianity, that it has always been, and ever will be, a clog and incumbrance to it, with all rational and thinking men: And to impose it as necessary to the creed of a christian, and on the authority of those sacred books, in which every one may see the apparent marks of human frailty, not only in the stile and language, but sometimes also in the matter of them, can have no other effect, but of reducing us to the dilemma of distrusting either those books, or our senses."

And the doctor concludes this piece with observing, that as St. Paul was sometimes destitute of the divine assistance, in the explication of particular doctrines, so on other occasions he was deprived of the power of working miracles, particularly that of curing the sick; for proof of which he refers, among others, to the case of Trophimus, whom Paul says he left sick at Miletum, 2 Tim. iv, 20.

The doctor's second piece upon the same question, is intitled, *Reflections on the Variations, or Inconsistencies, which are found among the four Evangelists in their different Accounts of the same Facts.* This piece he begins with observing, that the harmony or agreement, which is found in the four gospels, with regard to the principal transactions there recorded, is such a strong proof of the truth of christianity, that its adversaries have in all ages endeavoured, without success, to shake this foundation; but, says he, its champions, not satisfied with refuting the cavils of its enemies, resolved to carry their triumph still further, by maintaining, that the evangelists were not only consistent in their accounts of all the greater events, but could not possibly contradict each

other, even in the smallest, being all of them perpetually inspired by a divine and unerring spirit.

This opinion the doctor examines very freely, and the first variation he takes notice of is, with respect to the two different genealogies of our Saviour's family, given by St. Matthew and St. Luke. Upon this he gives the solutions of the most famous christian writers, both ancient and modern, all which he endeavours to shew to be unsatisfactory; and therefore concludes thus:

"Upon the whole, since men of the greatest learning and experience in these studies, have not been able to produce any thing satisfactory on the subject of these genealogies, but have constantly exploded each other's notions, so that what one had established as a foundation, was presently overthrown by another, there seems to be no other part left to us, than, with many of the same criticks, to consider the two pedigrees, as inexplicable and irreconcilable, and according to the advice of St. Paul, to give no heed to endless genealogies, which minister questions, rather than greatly edifying, which is in faith."

He then states several other facts which are differently recorded by the evangelists, and after examining the several methods that have been taken by the learned to reconcile them, he concludes, "That many of the facts, which are recorded in the gospels, are related so variously by the several evangelists, that they cannot possibly be reconciled, or rendered consistent by all the art and subtilty of the most expert commentators."

And afterwards he adds thus: "Nay, all these differences and inconsistencies are so far from reflecting any discredit on christianity, that, on the contrary, they are found to be of real service towards illustrating the truth of it. This very thing, says Theophylact, gives a stronger proof of the integrity of the evangelists, that they have not agreed in all points; for otherwise, they might have been suspected to have written by compass. But, says the doctor, while they really tend to establish the authority of the evangelists, they clearly overthrow that hypothesis, which is commonly entertained concerning them, that in compiling their several gospels, they were constantly inspired and directed by an unerring spirit. This, I say, is evident, as well from the facts above stated, as from the express declarations of the evangelists themselves, who are so far from pretending to any such privilege, that they in effect disclaim it, placing their whole credit on a foundation merely human, and common



common to all other writers ; on their knowledge of the truth of what they deliver, and on their fidelity of delivering it to the best of their knowledge."

The doctor next examines some of the authorities mentioned by the apostles for proving, *that the person and character of Jesus were described and foretold by the law and the prophets.* And here too he endeavours to shew, that they were not constantly directed by a divine and unerring spirit, having sometimes, like fallible men, been guilty of mistakes or inaccuracies ; but these mistakes, he says, can no way hurt the cause of christianity, unless it could be shewn, that *the mission and character of Jesus* were not, in any manner or sense at all, prefigured in the Old Testament, or that *Moses and the prophets had no where testified of him.*

"To conclude, says he, the chief purpose of these inquiries, is, to shew, that christianity cannot be defended to the satisfaction of speculative and thinking men, but by reducing it to its original simplicity, and stripping it of the false glosses and systems, with which it has been incumbered, thro' the prejudices of the pious, as well as the arts of the crafty and the interested. One of the principal of these incumbrances, as far as I am able to judge, is the notion, which is generally inculcated by our divines, concerning *the perpetual inspiration and infallibility of the apostles and evangelists* : A notion, which has imported such difficulties and perplexities into the system of the christian religion, as all the wit of man has not been able to explain ; which yet will all be easily solved, and vanish at once, by admitting only the contrary notion, that *the apostles were fallible* ; which is a sort of proof that generally passes with men of sense for demonstrative ; being of the same kind, by which Sir Isaac Newton has convinced the world of the truth of his philosophical principles."

*A PIECE having been lately acted with Applause at the Theatre Royal in Covent-Garden, we shall give our Readers the following Account of it.*

IT is intitled, *The ORACLE: A COMEDY of one Act.* By Mrs. CIBBER. And is founded upon a superstitious notion entertained by the vulgar in the country, relating to young children that are seized with a consumption ; for they then fancy that the true child was stolen away by the fairies, and that this skeleton of a child was left in its room. The persons of the drama are, 1. The fairy-queen. 2. Oberon, her son. 3. Cinthia, a young princess. And the scene is in

the fairy's palace. The first scene is between the queen and her son, who tells her, that he had seen Cinthia asleep on a bed of roses, and that he had kissed her hand, on which she began to stir, and he ran away ; but adds, "It is in vain for you, Madam, to command me any longer to keep out of her sight ;—I cannot obey you. I love her, I adore her ; I will see her, and tell her so, and make her love me, or die at her feet." Upon this the queen observes, that, notwithstanding her great art, she found it beyond her power to govern a young fool, whose head was filled with love ; and then tells him, that he would lose Cinthia, and by his rashness destroy the measures she had taken to procure his happiness with her. This makes him ask his mother the reason for her insisting that Cinthia should not see him ; and she tells him, that when he was born, she consulted the oracle about his future fate, whose answer was, that he was threatened with great misfortunes, but should avoid them all, and be happy, if he could make himself beloved by a young princess, who believed him deaf, dumb, and insensible. This, she said, gave her great anxiety for two years ; but she then thought of an expedient : Cinthia being a princess just then born in a neighbouring island, she stole her, brought her to her palace, and had brought her up in a belief, that they were the only two beings that could speak, think, and understand, and that all the others were absolutely insensible, and altogether incapable of love or hatred, sorrow or pleasure. Upon this he cries, "Oh ! I understand you.—Cinthia will believe me to be exactly what the oracle requires she should, nevertheless she'll love me ! Reason may be cheated, but inclination cannot : Her heart will receive lessons from nature, that will please her, tho' she does not comprehend 'em, and which she'll follow by instinct." He then desires to see Cinthia, and promises to be a real statue,—a piece of insensible marble. But the mother tells him, it was not yet time, and upon Cinthia's approach, pushes him out.

Scene II. Cinthia enters, saying to herself, "Twas no illusion—'Twas not a dream, his lips were press'd upon my hand." The queen hearing this, asks whose lips ? "I don't know, says Cinthia, he disappeared like lightning ; but I believe he breathed some secret fire that has shot into my heart !—Yes, from that instant I am not what I used to be.—I am restless, thoughtful, I want I don't know what I want." Then she describes two little birds she had seen perch'd upon the

the same bough, how they sung to one another, and looked at one another; but with such looks! (*sighs*)—"You and I do not look at one another so. They ceased their pretty warbling for a few minutes, but soon began again to sing, or rather to answer one another, with such an ardour." From hence she concluded, that they understood, which she insists on; but at last the queen persuades her they were mere machines, by touching three marble statues with her wand, and making one come out and dance, whilst the other two play upon instruments. However, Cinthia imagines, that as these two little birds seemed to be happy in their union, there certainly was some being of her species, with whom she was destined to live in the same union that these little birds did; and concludes, "Tell me, my good sovereign, who could have come and kiss'd my hand, whilst I was asleep?" The queen answers, she suspected it was a young man, whose footsteps she had that day traced about the palace. A young man!—Are men machines too? cries Cinthia: Yes, says the queen, but something more perfect, about one degree above your monkey. What do men do? cries Cinthia. There are several sorts, answers the queen, those called soldiers, who are generally thought the prettiest fellows to look at, meet by thousands and kill one another. "Oh! that's horrid," says Cinthia. Yet "I should not be sorry to see a man neither, if I was not afraid of his killing me." You need not fear, says the queen, "We are women, all of them submit to us:" They change themselves to what we like. Upon this Cinthia begs to get a sight of him that kissed her hand; and the queen goes out to search for him.

Scene III. Cinthia (alone) is in great suspense, whether she shall play a tune upon her harpsicord, or follow the queen to assist her in searching for the man; but a jealousy occurring, that the queen designed to keep the man to herself, she resolves to go, and as she is going out meets the queen.

Scene IV. Well, cries Cinthia, have you catch'd him?—Where is he? I thought, answers the queen, he follow'd me. Oh! cries Cinthia, how could you do so? You have let him run away. Upon this she runs to the bottom of the stage, where she sees Oberon, and in a surprize, cries, Ah!—my good sovereign!—But—how—yes—indeed!—which the queen mimicking her, repeats, and asks, what do you mean? I do not know, says Cinthia: You gave me a look that quite confounded me. I gave you a look, says

the queen, no, no, I might have given you an hundred, and you would not have seen one of them, for your eyes were never off him. Cinthia then gives a loving description of the man, and concludes, I'll keep him to play with:—He shall be my own, sha'n't he? Upon the queen's telling her he shall, she thinks of giving him a name, and resolves to call him Charmer. Then the queen desires her to leave Charmer for a little while, and go with her to observe a phenomenon that was to appear that evening, but this she declines; and the queen consenting that she should stay with her Charmer, leaves them together.

Scene V. In this scene she diverts herself innocently and naturally with Charmer, who is all the while speechless, and not seeming to understand what she said, but every now and then kneels at her feet. At last she breaks out thus: "Yes, Charmer, I have given you a right name; you are a charmer!—You enchant me.—Alas! the pleasure I have in seeing him misleads my reason; I speak to him as if he could understand me.—I am fond of deceiving myself.—I scarce know where I am.—I sigh—I feel a secret pleasure,—an agitation,—a softness that I never knew till now.—Give your hand, Charmer!—Dear me! his heart beats like mine! Upon this she gets up, walks to one side of the stage, and he walks to the other, saying to himself, I can hold no longer; this is too critical a situation for a lover."

Scene VI. The queen enters, saying to herself, "I see it is time for me to appear, or my son would forget that he is to be deaf, dumb, and insensible." Cinthia running to her, begs that she would animate Charmer, so as that he might think, speak, understand, and answer her; and upon her insisting that it was impossible, she says, "I plainly perceive your design, Madam. You won't animate Charmer, because you think, if we could converse together, we should be wholly taken up with the pleasure of seeing and loving one another, and should care very little for your sublime conversations. But I declare, that I have an aversion to learning; and that I'll go this instant and destroy all those instruments of philosophy, which appear to me very ridiculous furniture for my apartment."

Scene VII. Upon Cinthia's going out, the queen says, Why, son, she's as hasty as you are; to which he answers, I shall love her the better for it. But the queen insists, that he must try her 7 or 8 days longer, lest her inclination should be only caprice, or a fondness for a new object. "But, dear Madam, says he, do you consider

consider the situation I shall be in? Cinthia will have me with her every where, will be continually pulling me about, and playing with me.—Only think if she should take me into her bed-chamber?—I declare, I begin to believe, you think me really insensible.” However, the mother still insisted upon his not discovering himself, since the happiness of his life depended on it.

Scene VIII. Cinthia returning, tells the queen she had broke the zodiac, and the poles, and thrown the world out of the window; and a little after, she says, You are cruel, Madam, in refusing to do the only thing that you know could make me happy; to which the queen answers, “Why, unfortunately, Cinthia, your Charmer happens to be one of those kind of men called beaux, and therefore it is impossible to make him think, or inspire him with reason: But to let you see I am willing to do every thing in my power to please you, he shall go and come, laugh and cry; he shall throw himself at your feet; shall appear tender, submissive, full of love; but all this mechanically, like the rest of his kind.” Mechanically! says Cinthia. Nay, says the queen, he shall do more, he shall whistle, shake, and even sing little songs with the words. Upon this he sings after Cinthia, some words of a song; and after this upon the queen's telling her, she might divert herself with teaching him verses, or any thing she had a mind he should repeat, she pronounces, and he repeats, Cinthia! my dear Cinthia: And upon her pronouncing, I love you, he breaks from his mother, and throwing himself on his knees to Cinthia, cries, “Yes, I love you, I adore you, Cinthia!—My dear, my charming Cinthia! &c.” On which Cinthia in a surprise, cries, Ah! my dear sovereign! He speaks of himself! After this follows a compleat discovery, he unfolds his reason for deceiving her; she cries, Rise, my charmer.—O happy, happy Cinthia! And the queen concludes the play thus: “And now, my dear children, let me embrace you both: The oracle is accomplished. Let an happy Hymen unite your loves! And may you, Oberon, after having been a deaf, dumb, and insensible lover, be a tender, complaisant, and affectionate husband, and prove a contrast to the present times.”

After which, Cinthia sings as follows:

**W**OU'D you with her you love be blest,  
Ye lovers, these instructions mind,  
Conceal the passion in your breast,  
Be dumb, insensible, and blind:  
But when with tender looks you meet,  
And see the artless blushes rise,

*Be silent, loving, and discreet;*

The ORACLE no more implies.

*When once you prove the maid sincere,*

*Where virtue is with beauty join'd;*

*Then boldly like yourself appear,*

*No more insensible, or blind:*

*Pour forth the transports of your heart,*

*And speak your soul without disguise;*

*'Tis fondness, fondness must impart;*

The ORACLE no more implies.

*Tho' pleasing, fatal is the snare*

*That still entraps all woman-kind;*

*Ladies, beware, be wise, take care,*

*Be deaf, insensible, and blind:*

*But shou'd some fond, deserving youth,*

*Agree to join in Hymen's ties,*

*Be tender, constant, crown his truth;*

The ORACLE no more implies.

*Shou'd we, in this our faint essay,*

*Your usual kind indulgence find,*

*With gratitude we must repay,*

*Or be insensible and blind.*

*Thrice happy! if we dare to claim*

*The favour which we have in view:*

*Your judgment fixes praise or blame,*

No ORACLE we know but you.

This is as full an account as we could spare room for; and indeed, to have given all that's natural and beautiful in this little piece, we must have transcribed the whole.

**D** There having been lately published eight LETTERS on the Study and Use of HISTORY, by the Right Hon. HENRY ST. JOHN, Lord Viscount BOLINGBROKE, our Readers, we doubt not, will be curious to see some Account of them; but as the three last are the most interesting, we shall begin with them.

**E** I N the first five, his lordship treats the subject in general, and in the 6th he considers, from what period modern history is peculiarly useful to the service of our country. As all these letters appear to have been addressed to the Rt. Hon. the lord viscount Cornbury, the writer begins this with saying, that since his lordship was, by his birth, by the nature of our government, and by the talents God had given him, attached for life to the service of his country; and since a great stock of knowledge was necessary for enabling him to go thro' that service with honour to himself and advantage to his country; he therefore came at last to speak to his lordship of such history as had an immediate relation to the great duty and business of his life, and of the method to be observed in that study.

**G** Upon this the writer observes, that however closely affairs are linked together in the progression of governments, and how much soever events that follow are dependent



pendant on those that precede, the whole connexion diminishes to fight as the chain lengthens ; till at last it seems to be broken, and the links that are continued from that point bear no proportion nor any similitude to the former. This period he reckons an æra, a point of time at which we stop, or from which we reckon forward. To be entirely ignorant about the ages that precede this æra would be shameful. Nay, some indulgence may be had to a temperate curiosity in the review of them. But to be learned about them is a ridiculous affectation in any man who means to be useful to the present age. Down to this æra let us read history ; from this æra, and down to our own time, let us study it. This æra he reckons to begin about the end of the 15th century ; therefore from that time he gives a sketch of the history and state of Europe, and begins with a view of the ecclesiastical government of Europe.

The demolition of the papal throne, he says, truly was not attempted with success till after the beginning of the 16th century ; for tho' some attempts had been before made by Berenger, Arnoldus, Valdo, and Wickliff, those little fires were soon stifled by that great abettor of christian unity, the hangman : When they blazed out, as in the case of the Albigenses and Hussites, armies were raised to extinguish them by torrents of blood ; and such saints as Dominic, with the crucifix in their hands, instigated the troops to the utmost barbarity. For this success he assigns several reasons, and among the rest the art of printing and the revival of learning, which was encouraged by the popes themselves, who in this respect proved worse politicians than the Turkish musties, as both their systems of religion depend upon gross ignorance and credulous superstition. Protestant ecclesiastical policy, he says, had no being till Luther made his establishment in Germany ; and since its establishment, even Popish ecclesiastical policy is no longer the same. His holiness is no longer at the head of the whole Western church : And to keep the part that adheres to him, he is obliged to loosen their chains, and to lighten his yoke.

The writer then gives a view of the civil government of Europe ; first, as to France, where he shews, that a little before this period, Lewis XI. had demolished the power of the nobility, by which the whole system of domestick policy was entirely changed, and the kingdom of France soon grew into that great and compact body which we behold at this time. 2. As to England, he observes, that a great change in our constitution was produced under

Henry VII. as well as in France under Lewis XI. But the difference is, that in France the lords alone lost, the king alone gained ; the clergy held their possessions and their immunities, and the people remained in a state of mitigated slavery ; whereas in England the people gained as well as the crown. The commons had already a share in the legislature ; so that the power and influence of the lords being broke, and the property of the commons increasing by the sale of the church lands in the succeeding reign, the power of the latter increased of course by this change in a constitution, the forms whereof were favourable to them. And, 3. As to Spain and the Empire, he takes notice of the great alteration that happened in both, by the advancement of Charles V. to the Imperial and Spanish thrones.

He then takes notice of the Dutch commonwealth, which was not established till near the end of the 16th century ; nor did the two Northern crowns begin to intermeddle in the affairs of Europe till a little after that time, consequently till then the histories of those countries are not worth studying. As to the histories of the Poles, the Muscovites and the Turks, they have only an occasional or secondary relation to that knowledge one ought to acquire ; and as to that of Italy, it is sometimes a part of that of France, sometimes of that of Spain, and sometimes of that of Germany.

Upon the whole, he observes, that the two great powers, that of France, and that of Austria, being formed, and a rivalry established by consequence between them ; it began to be the interest of their neighbours to oppose the strongest and most enterprising of the two, and to be the ally and friend of the weakest. From hence arose the notion of a balance of power in Europe, on the equal poize of which the safety and tranquillity of all must depend. To destroy the equality of this balance has been the aim of each of these rivals in his turn : And to hinder it from being destroyed, by preventing too much power from falling into one scale, has been the principle of all the wise councils of Europe, relatively to France and to the house of Austria, thro' the whole period that began at the æra he has fixed, and subsists at this hour.

Lastly, He divides this period, which began at the end of the 15th century, into three particular periods. 1. From the 15th to the end of the 16th century. 2. From thence to the Pyrenean treaty. 3. From thence to the present time. And he shews the great alterations that happened in Europe about the beginning of each of these particular periods ; and the ambitious attempts made by the house of Austria in the first and second period, with which he concludes this 6th letter.

[To be continued in our next.]

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# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 67.

*In the Debate begun by Servilius Priscus in your last, the next that spoke was Decius Magius, whose Speech was to this Effect.*

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

**A**S soon as I heard the Hon. gentleman mention his majesty's late treaty with the elector of Bavaria, I foresaw what motion he intended to conclude with, and therefore was surpris'd to hear him put us in mind of the load of debts and taxes we at present groan under; for to tell us, that the nation now owes more than, I fear, it will be ever able to pay, or that we have already such a number of taxes, that it would be difficult for the most expert man at ways and means to point out a new one, seems to be a very bad argument for inducing us to engage in any new and extraordinary expence. I shall grant, Sir, that it is an additional and a most powerful argument against our engaging ourselves unnecessarily in any new war; but surely it is not an argument for our setting up, at our own expence, to be the preservers of the peace of Europe; for I cannot admit what was insinuated by the Hon. gentleman, that it is impossible for us to avoid being engaged in every new war that can happen in Europe. Whatever maxims may have of late been introduced, I shall nevertheless continue to be of opinion, that it can very rarely happen to be necessary for us to engage as principals in any war upon the continent of Europe; and as it is certain, that the more our neighbours are embroiled, the less able they will be to rival us in our commerce and manufactures, I must

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think, that whatever may be our duty as christians, it is not our interest as Englishmen to be the peace makers, or the peace-preservers of Europe; and even our duty as christians cannot oblige us in our present circumstances to pay for being so.

**A** But suppose, Sir, that we were to set up as the peace-preservers of Europe, and that we were to pay for leave to execute that high office, instead of being paid for our trouble in executing it, this treaty is, I think, more likely to produce, than to prevent a war. The Hon. gentleman talks of our having by this means gained the house of Bavaria from the French interest. Sir, I lay it down as a certain rule, that by subsidies in time of peace we can neither gain that house, nor any house in Germany from the French interest. This will always depend upon the circumstances of Europe at the time when a war breaks out. Upon such an occasion every prince in Europe will chuse that side, which at that instant of time he thinks most agreeable to his interest, notwithstanding any subsidy he may have before received. If he thinks it most for his interest to join with France, and that he may do it safely, he will do so: If otherwise, he will either join the other side, or remain neutral. This we may be assured of from the example of the late emperor, father of the present elector of Bavaria. Did he not, about the time of the battle of Dettingen, conclude a treaty with the queen of Hungary? Did he not about the same time accept of some of our money, or at least of some of his majesty's money? And yet did he not the very first opportunity depart from that treaty, and join again with the French to attack the queen of Hungary? Did not the Hessians

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in that very war join against us, tho' they had for so long before received a subsidy from this nation? Did not the Danes leave us soon after the war broke out, and accept of a subsidy from France, notwithstanding their having had a subsidy from us for some years before? In short, Sir, we have had such repeated experience, that subsidies in time of peace can never secure us the assistance of any prince, nor even his neutrality, in time of war, that I was surprised to hear the Hon. gentleman say, we had by this means detached the house of Bavaria from the interest of France.

Subsidies, therefore, in time of peace, Sir, can never be of any service to us in time of war; but they will always be attended with this mischief, that they will disable us from granting such large subsidies as we otherwise might in time of war; for a large subsidy to be paid during the continuance of a war, is a benefit that comes under consideration at the time the war breaks out, and may cast the balance in our favour, so as to induce a prince to join with us, who without such a subsidy would join against us. Princes, like other men, Sir, are biassed by their immediate interest, when it is consistent with their future safety. I say, their future safety, Sir, because it leads me back to what I said before, that this treaty is more likely to produce than to prevent a war. What is it that has always given the French an interest among the princes of Germany? It is the fear of having their liberties invaded by the house of Austria. What is it that may unite Germany against the French? It is the fear, or a well grounded suspicion, that they are aiming at universal monarchy. Now I must desire gentlemen to consider seriously with themselves, which of these two fears the present treaty is most likely to propagate. If the princes of Germany should be under the former,

they might, they certainly would accept of subsidies from us during the continuance of peace; but they would as certainly declare against us as soon as a new war gave them an opportunity for doing so with any safety; nor would the election of a king of the Romans any way alter the case; for if some should have been bribed into that election, and others forced into it, when they durst not refuse their consent, it would only make them act more vigorously when they found an opportunity to act freely; and tho' there has not for many years been any instance to the contrary, yet it is certain, that by the constitution of the empire, a person who has been chosen king of the Romans may be set aside, and another person chosen emperor, of which we have several examples in the German history, particularly with respect to Frederick II. who was chosen king of the Romans when but a child, and yet did not succeed his father in the Imperial throne, nor got possession of the Imperial diadem or power till he was, after two or three intermediate reigns, chosen emperor.

Again, Sir, if the princes of Germany should have a suspicion that the king of France intended to subdue Germany, or to render them dependent upon the crown of France, whilst peace continued, and this intention remained only in petto, they would certainly accept of subsidies from France, should France be weak enough to offer them any such; but as soon as they saw a sufficient confederacy in a fair way of being formed against France, they would as certainly join in that confederacy; and if the Imperial throne should in the mean time become vacant, before the election of any king of the Romans, they would immediately proceed to, and unanimously join in the election of a new emperor, as they did in the election of Charles VI. upon the death of his brother Joseph.

Now,



Now, Sir, to apply this to the present case, if by the ways and means which now seem to be upon the anvil, the archduke Joseph should be chosen king of the Romans, can we think that this would secure the peace of Europe upon the death of his father, if the most powerful princes of Germany should then be of opinion, that their liberties were in danger from the overgrown power of the house of Austria, supported by the power and the money of Great-Britain? In such a case, Sir, and under such apprehensions, it could not secure the peace of Europe even during the life of the present emperor; but, on the contrary, would furnish France with an opportunity, and a good pretence, to recommence the war, as soon as she found it proper for her to do so; and in such a war she might depend upon being joined by some of the most powerful princes of Germany. This consequence, Sir, if the constitution of the empire be duly considered, we have great reason to apprehend from our intermeddling so openly in the election of a king of the Romans, and declaring so positively in favour of the house of Austria. Every one knows, that the Imperial dignity is elective: Whether the continuance of this part of their constitution be for the interest of Germany, I shall not take upon me, nor have I at present any occasion, to decide; because it is well known, that all the princes of Germany, or at least most of the electoral princes, are fond of preserving it, and insist that it ought to be a free election, especially that it ought to be free from the influence of any foreign power; but to lay it down as a maxim, and a rule never to be departed from, that the Imperial dignity must always be lodged in the house of Austria, and that the eldest son of that house must always be chosen king of the Romans, is in effect an utter extinction of the right

of election, and establishing in its stead an hereditary Imperial family. Then with regard to the freedom of an election, surely, every gentleman of this country must know and admit, that the freedom of an election may be prevented by bribery and corruption, as well as by force and violence. What then will every true German say, when he hears, that it was debated openly in the British parliament, whether or no we should bribe their electors to chuse such a person king of the Romans, as we, or at least as our sovereign, should appoint?

Sir, when I consider this, I must conclude, not only that this measure will give the French a greater interest in Germany than they ever had before, but that it will render the election of the archduke Joseph absolutely impracticable; for no elector who receives a subsidy from us can vote for that prince, consistently with the oath he takes at the election, because by that oath he is obliged to swear, that he shall give his vote without solicitation, private interest, hopes of reward, promise, or expectation whatsoever. But that no gentleman may doubt of what I say, I shall beg leave to read the oath at full length.

(Here he read the oath, which see in our *Account of that High Dignity, called King of the Romans*, and then proceeded thus:)

Now, Sir, I appeal to every gentleman that hears me, whether the elector of Bavaria, during the continuance of this subsidy, can give his vote for the archduke Joseph, consistently with his honour or the oath he is to take upon the election of the king of the Romans; therefore, I hope, the advocates for this subsidy will drop their chief argument, and indeed the only inducement we can have for giving a subsidy in time of peace to any of the electors of Germany: Even that inducement ought not, I think, to be deemed sufficient

for us in our present circumstances to give away our money ; but supposing it were, surely, the money ought not to be given in such an open and publick manner ; for bribery at elections is contrary to the laws of Germany as well as it is to the laws of England ; and therefore our ministers ought to have done as some former ministers have done with regard to our own elections, they ought to have given it in the most secret manner, and brought it in under the head of secret service money ; for experience might have shewn them, that they had no reason to dread any inquiry or punishment for applying the publick money to such a purpose ; and if they have any particular taste for applying our money in that way, I should much rather chuse their applying it to that of bribing elections in Germany, than to that of bribing elections in England.

But, Sir, to be serious ; for the subject matter, I confess, requires it ; this of the electors oath is not the only difficulty we have to encounter : The election of a king of the Romans, whilst the emperor is alive and in good health, is a matter that has always been contested, and represented as an incroachment upon the constitution ; therefore it is said that no such election should ever be set on foot, but when the empire is in such a great and imminent danger as renders such a step necessary for the publick safety ; and that this is a question which is to be decided either by the diet, or by the unanimous decree of all the electors. For this reason many of the princes of the empire protested against the election of Ferdinand, brother to Charles V. nor would they acknowledge him as king of the Romans, until he agreed that upon all such future occasions the electors should first meet, to examine into the reasons of the said election, and if they did not find them just and reasonable, there was to be no election.

This, Sir, was again confirmed by the treaty of Munster, or Westphalia, in one of the articles of which it is expressly stipulated, that in the first diet the form of the election of the kings of the Romans should be treated and settled by common consent of the states ; and tho' this has not been done, yet, as that treaty has been confirmed by every treaty since, and particularly by the last treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle, every elector has a right, if he pleases, to insist upon its being done, before any new election ; and likewise the king of France, as one of the contracting parties in, and one of the guaranties of that treaty, has a right to insist upon seeing it done. Can we expect, Sir, that such a settlement will be soon or easily made, or that the electors will be unanimous in declaring, that a king of the Romans ought now to be chosen ? Has not the king of Prussia already openly declared against it ? Does he not in some of the pieces he has published upon the occasion, allude to this unanimous consent of the electors, as a previous necessary step, before the election of a king of the Romans can be legally brought upon the carpet ?

Suppose then, Sir, that by our subsidies, for that there will be more of them, I do not in the least question : I say, suppose that by such means we should prevail with a majority of the electors to chuse the archduke Joseph king of the Romans, can we expect that France will not look upon this as a breach of the treaty of Westphalia ? And if France should declare war upon this account, can we be assured that some of those electors who had concurred in the election, will not concur with France in getting it made a void election ? For it is not the first time we have heard, that some of those who took money for their votes at an election, have afterwards concurred in measures for having it declared a void election. Thus, Sir, by

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precipitating this election, we shall precipitate, instead of preventing a war; and I am afraid, that by this nation's so busily intermeddling, and giving its subsidies so openly, for bringing about an election, we shall raise a suspicion in many of the princes and states of Germany, that their liberties are in danger from such a close connection between the house of Austria and this nation, which of course will make them join with France against us, as soon as that kingdom thinks it proper to begin a war. At least, it will render the election controverted; and let us consider, that such a controverted election is not to be determined by our committee, or at the bar of this house, but at the bar of the princes and states of Europe, none of whom will be determined by the subsidies we have lavishly paid them in time of peace, but by their respective hopes and fears at the time the war recommences.

But now, Sir, what is this Imperial dignity that we are thus contending for, and to pay so much money for obtaining? It is a dignity that no man would accept of who had not a large revenue, and extensive territory of his own; for the revenue properly annexed to it is not near sufficient for supporting it. The emperor's revenue, as emperor, does not, I think, amount to above 10,000*l.* a year, besides about as much more which he has by way of free-gift from the poor Jews settled in Germany, who are far from being in such affluent circumstances as those settled in England. Nay, he has not, as emperor, so much as a house to live in, only the bishop of Bamberg is obliged to provide him with one, if he has none of his own. Then as to the power annexed to the Imperial dignity, it would be of very little consequence, if the emperor had not extensive territories of his own; for it depends chiefly upon the influence he has over the diet of the empire, the Aulick coun-

cil, and the Imperial chamber at Spire; and this influence would be very inconsiderable, if the emperor had not great revenues of his own. It is this influence that makes the house of Austria so formidable, when it is in possession of the Imperial dignity; for otherwise that dignity would not be worth contending for, nor will it ever be much coveted by any other prince of the empire, unless it be from a jealousy of the ambitious designs of the house of Austria.

Does any one think, Sir, that the late emperor, Charles VII. would have become a candidate for the Imperial dignity, if he had not had other views besides that of being emperor? It was not his desire of that empty title that made him seek the assistance of France in attacking the queen of Hungary. We all know, that he had great claims upon the failure of the heirs male of that house; and to enforce these claims he sought the assistance of France as well as the Imperial dignity, in both which he was sure of the concurrence of the king of Prussia, on account of an old claim that prince had likewise upon the house of Austria. It was this that produced the late war, and the election of the duke of Bavaria to the Imperial dignity; for if a very moderate satisfaction had been stipulated for those two princes, before we had guarantied the pragmatic sanction, I am persuaded, there would have been no war in Germany; but on the contrary, the duke of Lorrain would have been chosen emperor without opposition, upon the death of Charles VI. whereas, if he had been before elected king of the Romans, without stipulating any satisfaction for those two princes, it would not have prevented a war, as they were sure of being supported both by France and Spain, as well as several of the princes of Germany; and that no confederacy was formed for opposing the united force of four  
such



such formidable potentates and their friends in the empire.

I must therefore conclude, Sir, that the preventing of a war upon the death of the present emperor, does not so much depend upon the previous election of a king of the Romans, as upon taking proper measures for uniting the princes of Germany; and this they will probably do of themselves, if we do not raise in some of them a suspicion, that we are going to join with the house of Austria in overturning or altering the constitution of the empire. They are all naturally jealous of the power of France, and consequently will never seek assistance from thence, but when they find they have no other way of obtaining justice, or of guarding against the danger they are, or fancy themselves exposed to. Whilst they are under no such influence, they will for their own sakes chuse to have the Imperial diadem continued in the house of Austria, not only to prevent disputes among themselves, but because that house by its situation is most capable of defending them against an invasion from the Turks on one side, and is by its power most capable of defending them against an invasion from the French on the other; but we must not pretend to dictate to them either by our arms or our money; for this may cause them to make a sacrifice of their safety to their indignation, which, I very much fear, may be the consequence of our granting this subsidy; and therefore I shall most heartily give my vote against it.

*The next Speech I shall give you in this Debate, was that made by Quintus Mucius, which was in Substance thus.*

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

THE learned gentleman who spoke first against this treaty,  
W—M—.

put the debate upon a right, and, I think, the only proper footing; for the whole may be reduced to these two questions, Whether the object of this treaty be attainable? and if attainable, Whether it be worth the price that is to be paid for it? Now, Sir, as to the first, the election of a king of the Romans during the life, and even during the health of the reigning emperor, is a practice that has been so long established, and so frequently, nay, so constantly repeated in the German empire, that the object's being attainable can hardly admit of a doubt; for that empire did not become elective until after the beginning of the 10th century, and long before the middle of the 11th century, Henry III. then not 12 years old, was chosen king of the Romans; when his father Conrad II. was not only alive, but in full health and vigour, having reigned for above ten years after this election of his son; and from that time there is hardly an instance of an emperor who had a son, that did not get his son chosen king of the Romans in his own life-time; nor was it ever suggested, that such an election was contrary to the rights and privileges of the empire, till after the league of Smalkalde. Then indeed, the princes engaged in that league, being willing to take all the advantages they could think of against Charles V. who was designing to get his brother Ferdinand elected king of the Romans, they first set up that pretence, that no such election could be legally made, whilst the emperor continued in good health. However, Ferdinand was soon after chosen king of the Romans, notwithstanding their protest; and at last to get those princes to acknowledge him as such, he agreed, it is true, to a treaty with them, by one of the articles of which, it was declared, that as often as there should for the future be occasion for electing a king of the Romans, during

ing the emperor's life-time, the electors should first meet and determine, whether the reasons assigned for doing so, were just and reasonable. Which treaty Ferdinand promised to get passed into an imperial decree or constitution; but the other electors and princes did not, it seems, think this reasonable; for no such decree or constitution was ever made; and if it had, it might have been with reason insisted, that this determination, as well as election, was to have been by a majority of the electors, or their deputies present; for there are no words even in the treaty, that require the determination's being unanimous.

The king of Prussia, therefore, Sir, neither did, nor could found himself either upon this protest or treaty, as neither of them can be called a law of the empire, and have been contradicted by every precedent since as well as before. His Prussian majesty does indeed lay hold of the article of the treaty of Munster, mentioned by the learned gentleman; but as that article is not confined to any time, nor makes void the elections that should be made before the settlement there stipulated, and as there have been two elections since that treaty, it is evident, I think, that the emperor and empire may take their own time for getting the form of the election of a king of the Romans settled in a diet of the empire, and that till such settlement be made, the election is to be according to the old accustomed form of proceeding upon such occasions. Therefore we need not trouble our heads much about this article; for if any prince should upon that account object against the next election, such prince would find other reasons for objecting against it, even tho' such a settlement should be previously and almost unanimously agreed to in a full diet, and the election regularly made according to the form so settled. There is but

one way of guarding against such frivolous objections, and that is, by having such a confederacy formed in support of the election, as will render it dangerous for the prince who makes the objection to attempt to enforce it by action.

As to the oath to be taken by the electors, or their deputies, at the time of, and previous to the election of a king of the Romans, what may be inconsistent or no with that oath, is a question more proper for an assembly of divines than for this assembly. However, as an objection has been drawn from the words of that oath, I shall beg leave to say something upon that head. And I must say, that if the words were to be taken in their most extensive sense, it would be impossible for any elector ever to take that oath; for I believe, there never was, and I am confident there never will be an election, where every one of the electors has not been solicited in favour of some one candidate or another; therefore I must be of opinion, that the sense in which those words have always been taken, is, that the elector is not determined in his choice by any solicitation, or private interest; but that he gives his vote for such a prince, solely because he thinks him the most worthy of that dignity, as being the person, whose election will most conduce to the honour, the interest, and the safety of the empire in general. And in this sense the duke of Bavaria may most safely take this oath; for no one can suppose, that he could be induced by the paltry sum stipulated in this treaty, to vote for any prince, if he thought that the election of another would conduce more to the honour, interest or safety of the empire. Besides, Sir, if gentlemen will but read the words of this treaty, they will find, that the duke of Bavaria does not promise or engage to vote for any prince, or to concur in any measure, but such as he may think most agreeable

agreeable to the true interest of his country. His present way of thinking was perhaps known, and that probably was our motive for engaging in this treaty; but there was another reason, which I may mention, because it is publickly known. In A the last war, Sir, his territories were so wasted and depopulated, that at present it is hardly possible for him to support his dignity without the assistance of some of his neighbours: We know who would be ready to give him that assistance; and from B experience we may know upon what conditions it would be given. If he has been so generous and so honourable as to reject those conditions, and refuse that assistance, rather than depart from the common cause of Europe, are not the friends of that cause obliged, both in honour and justice, to give him that assistance which he at present stands so much in need of?

This treaty therefore, Sir, would be founded in honour, justice and prudence, were there no such object D in view as the election of the king of the Romans; and as I have, I hope, plainly shewn, that this object is attainable, it adds infinitely to the prudence of this measure; because the concurrence of the elector of Bavaria, who is one of the E vicars of the empire, must be of great consequence in bringing about this desirable event; which leads me to the next question, Whether the object of this treaty be worth the price that is to be paid for it? Upon which it is necessary to consider the F power annexed to the Imperial dignity, which I shall shew to be much more considerable than the learned gentleman was pleased to represent; and also the consequences that may probably ensue, should this emperor unfortunately die, before the elec- G tion of any king of the Romans. As to the power annexed to the Imperial dignity, the learned gentleman himself allowed, that it was very

considerable whilst that dignity continued in the possession of the house of Austria; but does not he think, that for the very same reason it would be equally considerable, or very near so, were it in the possession of the house of Prussia? Would it not for the same reason be very considerable in the possession of the weakest prince of the empire, supported by the influence and revenues of France? We know, Sir, that the French have always been aiming either to get their own king chosen emperor, or to get such a one chosen as must depend upon them for his support; but both, I am sure, it is the interest of this nation in particular to prevent. The disposal of the Imperial dignity is therefore an C affair in which we have a very particular concern, even supposing that it were in itself no more considerable than the Hon. and learned gentleman was pleased to represent; but, Sir, the present grandeur of the house of Austria must convince us, that it is in itself of great consequence; for by one of the prerogatives annexed to the Imperial dignity, they first got the dominions of Austria: I mean, that prerogative by which the emperor has the sole disposal of all imperial fiefs that become vacant in his reign, either by D forfeiture, or by the failure of heirs. Besides this, he seems to have a negative as to the empire's declaring war; for tho' the emperor may be engaged in a war without the empire, we never heard of the empire's engaging in any war without the E emperor. And in many cases there lies an appeal to the emperor, both from the Aulick council and the Imperial chamber of Spire; the sentences of both which courts are carried into execution in his name, and by virtue of his commission, which F must always give him a considerable influence over every member of the empire.

But,



But, Sir, what principally supports the power of the emperor is, that if any prince of the empire has recourse to arms, and attacks any other member of the empire, without the emperor's authority, he becomes thereby guilty of high treason, and forfeits both his life and dominions, if the emperor and empire should please to insist upon it. This is what chiefly preserves the internal tranquillity of the empire, and the union of the several members thereof; and the great licence that has in this respect always been taken during a vacancy of the Imperial throne, is what must always render such a vacancy of the most dangerous consequence; which of course leads me to consider the consequences that might probably ensue, should the present emperor unfortunately die before the election of a king of the Romans. Considering how lately and how smartly we suffered by such an accident, I cannot think I have any occasion to enlarge upon this head. We cannot doubt of the readiness of France to propagate a civil war in Germany; and we can as little doubt of the readiness of Spain to propagate a new war in Italy. Can we suppose, that the ambition of all the princes of Germany and Italy is so fully satisfied, that no one of them would lay hold of that opportunity, to endeavour to add some new corner to his dominions? And if Bavaria should return to the maxims of his two immediate ancestors, we should have as much reason to suspect him as any other. I therefore do not think, there is a doubt to be made of such an unlucky event's being attended with a new war, especially if this motion should be disagreed to. But supposing, Sir, that it did not come the length of an actual war, or at least of such a war in which we should think ourselves bound to take a share; yet, upon such an event, we could not in prudence avoid increasing our forces both by sea and land;

March, 1752.

and that would put us to a much greater expence than we can be put to by agreeing to this motion. Let us but recollect the expence we were put to upon the last vacancy of the crown of Poland, and the war that was thereby occasioned; for tho' we wisely kept ourselves out of that war, yet the preparations we made for taking such a part as became us, in case either side had pushed their conquests further than was consistent with the balance of power; those preparations, I say, cost us infinitely more than what is proposed by this treaty.

I must therefore think, Sir, that the measure now under our consideration is really a measure of œconomy; for surely it is not œconomy to save a small sum, when that saving exposes us to the danger of an infinitely greater expence. Such a saving would be like a landlord's letting his house tumble down, rather than be at the expence of repairing it; or like a landed gentleman's exposing his estate to the danger of being overflowed, rather than be at the expence of repairing his dykes. Sir, if we consider the expence of a new war, or even the expence of our preparing for a new war, in case Europe should be brought into an immediate danger of such a misfortune, we must conclude, that the price to be paid by this treaty for getting the archduke Joseph chosen king of the Romans, is the very lowest that could be expected, and will be money as wisely and as frugally laid out as any that was ever expended by this nation; for will any gentleman say, that it is as easy and as safe for a prince of the empire to join with France in raising a civil war in his native country, when the Imperial throne is full, as when it is vacant? We in this country may perhaps be afraid of the overgrown power of France: We may have reason to be so; but it is not an object of equal terror to some of the princes of Germany. A late

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famous book has endeavoured to shew, that it is a mere bugbear, and that Europe has more reason to fear slavery from the overgrown power of the house of Austria. In that book the power annexed to the Imperial dignity is set in a very different light from that in which the learned gentleman was pleased to consider it; and this book plainly shews, that people's way of thinking, or at least their way of talking, about the power of France and the power of the house of Austria, depends too often upon the selfish views they happen to be possessed with at the time; for no man whose judgment is not biased by self-interested views, can balance a moment in determining which of these powers Europe is in greatest danger from; and to imagine that the house of Austria will ever be enabled by us to bring slavery upon Europe, or to overturn the liberties of Germany, is so wild, that no man of common sense can be seduced by it, especially whilst we have upon our throne a prince as jealous of the independency of his crown, as much interested in the liberties of Germany, and as resolute a defender of both, as any prince whatsoever.

For this reason, Sir, as often as I hear that any prince in Europe begins to talk of the overgrown power of the house of Austria, I conclude, that he has some secret design of purloining a part of the territories belonging to that house, or of adding some other territory to his own, by means of joining with France against the house of Austria; and the best way for preventing the conception of any such design, or at least its being brought to the maturity of a delivery, is to continue the Imperial diadem in the possession of that house by repeated elections. This, Sir, is no incroachment upon the constitution of the empire, upon the liberties of Germany, or upon the freedom of election: It is in order to preserve

every one of them: The electors still retain the power of electing; and if any incroachment should have been made in the preceding reign, they may apply a remedy by the capitulation at the next election, or they may chuse an emperor from some other house, if that should appear to be the only safe way for preserving the liberties of their country. By this method their liberties have been preserved for above 300 years without any interruption, except in the case of the last emperor, and during his reign the liberty they enjoyed in Germany, was rather to be called licentiousness than liberty; which will very probably be the consequence as often as they depart from this method, without a very strong and evident reason: To prevent this consequence was the motive for his majesty to conclude this treaty, and ought to be a prevailing motive with us to approve of it.

The Dutch, Sir, whose knowledge of, and attachment to the true interest of Europe, cannot be doubted, not only approved of the negotiation, but became a contracting party in the treaty, and agreed to pay their proportionable share of the expence, tho', I believe, they have as little money to spare as we have; and the empress-queen of Hungary would likewise have been a contracting party, if it had been proper for her to appear in it; but by her declaration relating to this treaty, we find, that she not only approves of it, but has agreed to contribute a large sum of money towards restoring that friendship and correspondence, which of old subsisted between the houses of Austria and Bavaria; which sum she pays on account of a claim the house of Bavaria had to the duchy of Mirandola, the right of reversion to that duchy, after failure of the family then in possession, having been transferred about 120 years ago, by the emperor, to the duke of Bavaria, for the service he

he had done in the Swedish wars ; but this failure did not happen until the year 1711, and the duke of Bavaria being then at the ban of the empire, the emperor thought, that by virtue of the Imperial prerogative, he had a good right, as he certainly had, to dispose of that duchy, and accordingly he sold it to the duke of Modena, for a large sum of money, which was presently paid, and that duke put in possession. Thus the affair stood at the time of the treaty of Baden in 1714, and the duke of Bavaria being, by the 15th article of that treaty, restored to all his dominions, estates and others, with all the rights, and in the same manner as he enjoyed, or might have enjoyed them before the war, the family have ever since contended, that the duchy of Mirandola belonged to them, or at least, that the family of Austria ought to pay to them the money that was paid by the duke of Modena, as the price of that duchy. I shall not enter into a discussion of this dispute, because it is now ended, and the empress-queen has agreed to pay the sum mentioned in her declaration, in full satisfaction of his pretension ; which, without doubt, was a motive with the present duke of Bavaria, for accepting of a less subsidy from the Dutch and us, than he would otherwise have insisted on ; and as the empress-queen had very strong reasons for contesting the Bavarian right to this money, we may consider her as a contributor towards attaining the object of this treaty.

Now, Sir, as to our intermeddling in the affair of an election of the king of the Romans, have not we as good a right to intermeddle in that affair as the French ? Has there ever been such an election, in which they did not intermeddle ? Their intermeddling and ours must, indeed, always be of a very different nature. They intermeddle, in order to retard or embroil the election : We do so, in order to hasten the election, and to render it unanimous, if possible ; because it is our interest to preserve the internal tranquillity of Germany, and a firm union amongst the constituent members of that great body ; therefore, if any danger is to be apprehended from our intermeddling in the election, that danger must arise from those who are secretly resolved to raise a disturbance in the empire, as soon as an opportunity offers. What opportunity can be more proper for such a wicked purpose, than a vacancy in the Imperial throne ? Consequently, if there be any danger to be apprehended from our intermeddling in this affair, it is so far from being an argument for preventing our

doing so, that it is a strong argument for our interposing with the more speed and the more vigour. Let the election be but once fairly made, I have no great fear of its being controverted, or at least of its being opposed by force of arms ; and I hope, it will be very soon made. That it should be so, is so evidently for the true interest of Germany, and indeed of most of the powers of Europe, that, if it be delayed, I am persuaded, it will not be for want of a majority of the electors, but in order to endeavour to remove every plausible objection, and to render it unanimous, if possible. Therefore, Sir, as I am not under the least apprehension of any bad consequence from our interposing in this affair, or from its being brought to a speedy issue by means of that interposition, I shall most heartily concur with his majesty, and I hope, with the majority of this house, in granting this subsidy.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

*The HAPPINESS of one DAY, not in our own Power.*

*From the Rambler, Feb. 29, and March 3.*

SEGED, lord of Ethiopia, to the inhabitants of the world : To the sons of presumption, humility, and fear ; and to the daughters of sorrow, consolation, and acquiescence. Thus in the 27th year of his reign, spoke Seged, the monarch of 40 nations, the distributor of the waters of the Nile. " At length, Seged, thy toils are at an end, thou hast reconciled disaffection, thou hast suppressed rebellion, thou hast pacified the jealousies of thy courtiers, thou hast chased war from thy confines, and hast erected fortresses in the lands of thy enemies. Thy subjects gaze upon thy greatness, and think of danger or misery no more. Why, Seged, wilt not thou partake the blessings thou bestowest ? Why shouldst thou only forbear to rejoice in this general felicity ? At length reflect and be wise. What is the gift of conquest but safety ? Or why are riches collected but to secure happiness ?"

Seged then ordered his house of pleasure, built in an island of the lake Dam-bia, to be prepared for his reception. " I will at least retire, says he, for ten days from tumult and care. Long quiet is not the lot of the governors of nations, but a cessation of ten days cannot be denied me. This short interval of happiness may, surely, be secured from the interruption of fear or perplexity, of sor-



row or disappointment. I will exclude all trouble from my abode, and remove from my thoughts whatever may confuse the harmony of the concert, or abate the sweetness of the banquet. I will fill the whole capacity of my soul with enjoyment, and try what it is to live without a wish unsatisfied."

In a few days the orders were performed, and Seged hastened to the palace of Dambia, which stood in an island cultivated only for pleasure, planted with every flower that spreads its colours to the sun, and every shrub that sheds fragrance in the air. In one part of this extensive garden, were open walks for excursions in the morning; in another, thick groves, and silent arbours, and bubbling fountains for repose at noon. All that could solace the sense, or flatter the fancy, was collected together, and every perception of delight was courted by its object.

Into this delicious region Seged summoned all the persons of his court, who seemed eminently qualified to receive, or communicate pleasure. His call was readily obeyed; the young, the fair, the vivacious, and the witty, were all in haste to be seated with felicity. They sailed jocund over the lake, which seemed to smooth its surface before them: Their passage was cheered with musick, and their hearts dilated with expectation.

Seged landing here with his band of pleasure, determined from that hour to break off all acquaintance with discontent, to give his heart for ten days to ease and jollity, and then to fall back to the common state of man, and suffer his life to be diversified, as before, with joy and sorrow.

He immediately entered his chamber, to consider where he should begin his circle of happiness. He had all the artists of delight before him, but knew not whom to call, since he could not enjoy one, but by delaying the performance of another. He chose and rejected, he resolved and changed his resolution, till his faculties were harassed, and his thoughts confused; and he returned to the apartment where his presence was expected, with languid eyes and clouded countenance, and spread the infection of uneasiness over the whole assembly. He observed their depression, and was offended; he found his vexation increased by those whom he expected to dissipate and relieve it. He retired again to his private chamber, and sought for consolation in his own mind: One thought flowed in upon another; a long succession of images seized his attention; the moments crept imperceptibly away thro' the gloom

of pensiveness, till at last having recovered his tranquillity, he lifted up his head, and saw the lake brightened by the setting sun: "Such, said Seged sighing, is the longer day of human existence: Before we have learned to use it, we find it at an end."

A The regret, which he felt for the loss of so great a part of his first day, took from him all inclination to enjoy the evening, and, after having endeavoured, for the sake of his attendants, to force an air of gaiety, and to excite that mirth which he could not share, he resolved to defer his hopes of pleasure to the next morning, and lay down upon his bed, to partake, with labour and poverty, the blessing of sleep.

He rose early the second morning, and resolved now to be happy. He therefore fixed upon the gate of the palace an edict, importing, that whoever, during 9 days, should appear in the presence of the king with dejected countenance, or utter any expression of discontent, should be driven for ever from the palace of Dambia.

This edict was immediately made known in every chamber of the court, and bower of the gardens. Mirth was frightened away, and they who were before dancing in the lawns, or singing in the shades, were at once engaged in the care of regulating their looks, that Seged might find his will punctually obeyed, and see none among them liable to banishment.

Seged now met every face settled in a smile; but a smile that discovered solicitude, timidity, and constraint. He accosted his favourites with familiarity; but they were afraid to speak without premeditation, lest they should be convicted of discontent. He proposed diversions, to which no objection was made, because objection would have implied uneasiness: He offered various topicks of conversation, but obtained only forced jests, and laborious laughter; and after many attempts to animate them to confidence and alacrity, was obliged to confess to himself the impotence of command, and resign another day to grief and disappointment.

He at last relieved his companions from their terrors, and shut himself up in his chamber to ascertain, by some different measures, the felicity of the succeeding days. At length, he threw himself on the bed and closed his eyes, but imagined in his sleep, that his palace and gardens were overwhelmed by an inundation, and waked with all the terrors of a man struggling in the water. He composed himself again to rest, but was disturbed

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by an imaginary irruption into his kingdom, and striving, as is usual in dreams, without ability to move, fancied himself betrayed to his enemies, and again started up with horror and indignation.

It was now day, and fear was so strongly impressed on his mind, that he could sleep no more. He rose, but his thoughts were filled with the deluge and the invasion; nor was he able to disengage his attention, or mingle with ease in any amusement. At length his perturbation gave way to reason, and he resolved no longer to be harassed by a dream; but before this resolution could be completely formed, half the day had elapsed: He felt a new conviction of the uncertainty of all human schemes, and could not forbear to bewail the frailty and weakness of that being, whose quiet could be interrupted by vapours of the fancy. He at last discovered, that his grief and his terrors were equally vain, and, that to lose the present in lamenting the past, was only to protract a melancholy vision. But the third day was now declining, and Seged again resolved to be happy on the morrow.

On the 4th morning Seged rose early, refreshed with sleep, vigorous with health, and eager with expectation. He entered the garden, attended by the princes and ladies of his court, and seeing nothing about him but airy cheerfulness, he began to say to his heart, "This day shall be a day of pleasure." The sun played upon the water, the birds warbled in the groves, the gales quivered among the branches. He roved from walk to walk as chance directed him, and sometimes heard the virgins singing in the shade; sometimes mingled with the dancers on the lawn; sometimes let loose his imagination in flights of merriment; and sometimes uttered grave reflections, and sententious maxims, and feasted on the admiration with which they were received.

Thus the day rolled on, without any accident of vexation or intrusion of melancholy thoughts. But having passed 3 hours in this harmless luxury, he was alarmed on a sudden by an universal scream among the women, and turning back, saw the whole assembly flying in confusion. A young crocodile had risen out of the lake, and was ranging the garden in wantonness or hunger. Seged beheld him with indignation, as a disturber of his felicity, and chased him back into the lake, but could not persuade his retinue to stay in the same place, or free their hearts from the terror which had seized upon them. Every attention was fixed upon the late danger and escape, and no mind was any longer at leisure for gay sallies, or careless prattle.

Seged had now no other employment than to contemplate the innumerable casualties which lie in ambush on every side to intercept the happiness of man. He had, however, the consolation of thinking, that he had not been now disappointed by his own fault, and that the accident, which had blasted the hopes of the day, might easily be prevented by future caution.

That he might provide for the pleasure of the next morning, he resolved to repeal his penal edict, for he had already found that discontent and melancholy were not to be frightened away by the threats of authority, that power could not regulate the perceptions, and that pleasure would only reside where she was exempted from controul. He therefore invited all the companions of his retreat to unbounded pleasantries, by proposing prizes for those who should on the following day distinguish themselves by any festive performances; and the tables of the antichamber were covered with gold and pearls, and robes and garlands, decreed the rewards of those who could refine elegance or heighten pleasure.

At this display of riches every eye immediately sparkled, and every tongue was busied in celebrating the bounty and magnificence of the emperor. But when Seged entered in expectation of uncommon entertainment from universal emulation, he found that any passion too strongly agitated, puts an end to that tranquillity which is necessary to gaiety; and that the mind, that is to be moved by the gentle ventilations of mirth, must be first smoothed by a total calm. Whatever we ardently wish to gain, we must in the same degree be afraid to lose, and fear and pleasure cannot dwell together.

All was now care and solicitude. Nothing was done or spoken, but with so visible an endeavour at perfection, as always failed to delight, tho' it sometimes forced admiration: And Seged could not but observe with sorrow, that his prizes had more influence than himself. As the evening approached, the contest grew more earnest, and those who could not but allow themselves excelled, began by their looks and murmurs to discover the malignity of defeat. And Seged perceiving, that no exactness in distributing the prizes could satisfy those, whose hopes he should disappoint, and thinking that on the day set a-part for happiness, it would be cruel to oppress any heart with sorrow, declared they had all pleased him alike, and dismissed all with presents of equal value.

Seged

Seged saw that his caution had not been able to avoid offence. They who had believed themselves secure of the highest prizes, were not pleased to be levelled with the crowd; and tho' by the liberality of the king, they received more than his promise had intitled them to expect, they departed unsatisfied, because they were honoured with no distinction, and wanted an opportunity to triumph in the mortification of their opponents. "Behold here, said Seged, the condition of him who places his happiness in the happiness of others." He then retired to meditate, while the rest were repining at his distributions, and saw the fifth sun go down in discontent.

The next dawn renewed his resolution to be happy. But having now learned how little he could effect by any settled scheme, or preparatory measures, he thought it best to give up one day entirely to chance, and left every one to please and be pleased his own way.

This relaxation of regularity diffused a general complacency thro' the whole court, and the emperor imagined, that he had at last found the secret of obtaining an interval of felicity. But as he was roving in this careless assembly with equal carelessness, he overheard one of his courtiers in a close arbour murmuring to himself: "What merit has Seged above us, that we should thus fear and obey him, a man, whom, whatever he may have formerly performed, his luxury now shews to have the same weakness with ourselves?" This charge affected him the more, as it was uttered by one, whom he had always observed among the most abject of his flatterers. At first his indignation prompted him to severity; but reflecting, that what was spoken without intention to be heard, was to be considered only as thought, and was, perhaps, but the sudden burst of casual and temporary vexation, he only invented some decent pretence to send him away, and after the struggle of deliberation was past, and all desire of revenge utterly suppressed, passed the evening not only with tranquillity, but triumph, tho' none but himself was conscious of the victory.

The remembrance of this clemency cheered the beginning of the 7th day, and nothing happened to disturb the pleasure of Seged, till looking on the tree that shaded him, he recollected, that under a tree of the same kind he had passed the night after his defeat in the kingdom of Goiama. The reflection on his loss, his dishonour, and the miseries which his subjects suffered from the invader, filled him with sadness. At last he shook off

the weight of sorrow, and began to solace himself with his usual pleasures, when his tranquillity was again disturbed by jealousies, which the late contest for the prizes had produced, and which, having in vain tried to pacify them by persuasion, he was forced to silence by command.

On the 8th morning, Seged was awakened early by an unusual hurry in the apartments, and enquiring the cause, was told, that the princess Balkis was seized with sickness. He rose, and calling the physicians, found that they had little hope of her recovery. Here was an end of jollity: All his thoughts were now upon his daughter, whose eyes he closed on the third day.

Such were the days, which Seged of Ethiopia had appropriated to a short respiration from the fatigues of war, and the cares of government. This narrative he has bequeathed to future generations, that no man may imagine the happiness of a day in his own power.

**C** *An Account of that high Dignity in the German Empire, called KING of the ROMANS. Continued from p. 80.*

**H**ENRY was so impatient to get the Imperial diadem secured for his son Frederick, that tho' but a child in the cradle, he got him elected king of the Romans; but nevertheless upon his death, his brother Philip, and after Philip's death Otho duke of Saxony were chosen emperors; which occasioned bloody wars in Germany, and Otho was at last drove from the Imperial throne by young Frederick now come of age, who had some years before been chosen emperor by an assembly of Otho's enemies, after his being excommunicated by the pope.

**E** Frederick, the second of the name, in the year 1222, got his eldest son Henry elected king of the Romans, but he rebelling and dying in prison, Frederick got his second son, Conrade, elected king of the Romans in 1237. But by the pope's influence Henry, landgrave of Thuringia, was chosen likewise king of the Romans in 1246, and he dying the same year, William count of Holland was the next year chosen king of the Romans, so that a war in Germany after Frederick's death, in 1249, became unavoidable; but Conrade died in 1254, and William was drowned in 1256, before either of them was regularly chosen emperor.

**G** After this there was a sort of interregnum in Germany for 17 years, the Imperial dignity having been found so troublesome, that none of the princes of Germany thought it worth their acceptance; for tho' Richard duke of Cornwall, brother



brother to our king Henry III. and Alphonso X. king of Castile, had in the mean time been chosen, the former soon abandoned it, and the latter never came to receive it. At last in 1273, Rodolph count of Habsbourg, and landgrave of Alsace, was chosen by a majority of those archbishops and secular priests, who had now obtained the sole power of election, and the name of electors; and as he was not only a wise and brave man, but well understood the advantages that might be made of it, he joyfully accepted of the honour conferred upon him; for by the rebellion of Ottacarus king of Bohemia, he got Austria, Stiria, Carniola, and Carinthia for his eldest son Albert; and the earldom of Swabia, which he got in right of his empress, he gave to his second son Rodolph; so that he may justly be said to have been the founder of the present house of Austria. He took care never to go into Italy, to prevent his having in this superstitious age any squabble with the pope, which had been the ruin of so many of his predecessors; but he could not prevail with the electors to chuse his son Albert king of the Romans, the chagrin at which, it was thought, hastened his death; and indeed it was surprising how he came to fail in his design, considering how much, and for how many years, Germany had suffered by disputed elections.

Soon after his death, the electors chose Adolph count of Nassau, in 1292; but having disobliged most of the electors, he was in 1297 deposed, and the said Albert of Austria chosen in his room, which occasioned a war between them, in which Adolph was killed the year following. And although Albert had five sons, no king of the Romans was chosen in his reign; but after his being assassinated by his nephew, Henry VII. count of Luxembourg was suddenly chosen emperor, to prevent the intrigues of Philip the Fair, king of France, who was endeavouring to get himself chosen.

Henry got his son John made king of Bohemia, but could not get him chosen king of the Romans, which occasioned a civil war after his death between duke Lewis of Bavaria and duke Frederick of Austria, both of whom were chosen emperors by their respective factions; but the latter being defeated in a most furious battle near Muldorf, and taken prisoner, after having killed above 50 men with his own hand, Lewis got sole possession of the Imperial throne, tho' opposed by the pope, who excommunicated him, and declared his election void, pretending that the empire depended on the holy see.

On the other hand Lewis declared it independent, and not only deposed the pope who had been forced to fly into France, but got a new one appointed by his own authority. However, the popes in conjunction with John king of Bohemia, by bribing some of the electors, got Charles, son of the said John, chosen emperor by some of them, which raised a new civil war in Germany; for tho' Lewis died soon after, his friends continued their opposition to Charles, and offered to chuse our king Edward III. which he wisely refused, whereupon they chose Frederick landgrave of Thuringia, and after him Gunther count of Schwartzembourg; but Charles bought them both off, the first with 10,000 marks of silver, and the last with 20,000, by which means he at last got peaceable possession of the throne, by the name of Charles IV.

In the reign of this emperor was drawn up and established that famous Imperial constitution, called the golden bull, by which the method of chusing an emperor or king of the Romans, and several other matters of importance, were regulated, and thereby the following oath is prescribed to be taken by every elector before the election, viz.

*I swear upon this holy gospel, and by the faith I owe to God and the holy Roman empire, that according to my best abilities, and with the help of God, I will elect such a person for king of the Romans, whom I shall think worthy of that dignity, and that without any solicitation, private interest, hopes of reward, promise, or expectation whatsoever. So help me God and his saints. (See p. 107.)*

Yet, notwithstanding this solemn oath, this very emperor got his son Wenceslaus, when but 15 years old, chosen king of the Romans, by engaging to pay to each of the electors 100,000 ducats, for the raising of which he was forced to mortgage several towns which have never been redeemed.

After his death, his son Wenceslaus was accordingly chosen emperor without opposition; but he so much neglected the affairs of the empire, and governed so ill, that he was deposed by a most solemn sentence of deprivation and revocation of all rights, exemptions, privileges, and demises by him sold or mortgaged, without the consent of the princes and states of the empire; which sentence was unanimously pronounced against him by the electors, August 20, 1400; and as he never attempted to oppose it, he continued for 19 years after in possession of his kingdom of Bohemia. In his room the electors first chose Jodocus marquis of Moravia, who dying in a little while after, they

they chose Frederick duke of Brunswick and Lunenbourg, and he being murdered as he was going to be crowned, they chose Rupert count Palatine, who after a ten years reign died, without getting either of his sons chosen king of the Romans; and Sigismund, king of Hungary, brother to the abovementioned Wenceslaus, was chosen emperor, in whose reign the famous John Hufs, who had begun the reformation in Bohemia, was burnt for a heretick at Constance, which the emperor durst not oppose, tho' he had given him his passport to come and defend himself at the council then assembled there.

As he left no son, his son-in-law, Albert of Austria, marquis of Moravia, was in 1437 chosen emperor, being the 2d of the name, and after him, his cousin Frederick of Austria was chosen, being the 3d of the name, who got his eldest son Maximilian married to Mary, only daughter and heiress of Charles, the great duke of Burgundy, and some years afterwards, he got him chosen king of the Romans, which of course paved his way to the Imperial throne; for presently after the death of his father, he was chosen emperor without opposition.

Maximilian, in 1497, got his only son Philip by the said Mary of Burgundy, married to Johanna infanta of Spain; but Philip died before his father, leaving two sons, Charles and Ferdinand, the eldest of whom Maximilian endeavoured to have got chosen king of the Romans, but died before he could effect it, which had like to have occasioned a terrible war in Germany; for Francis I. king of France, declared himself a candidate for the Imperial diadem, as did likewise the said Charles, who had succeeded his grandfather in all the Austrian dominions in Germany, and was besides in possession of the kingdom of Spain in right of his mother, and of the 17 provinces of the Netherlands in right of his grandmother; and notwithstanding the power of these two candidates, the electors had, it seems, resolved to set both aside, if possible, by chusing Frederick elector of Saxony; but that prince not only refused the honour intended him, but was very instrumental in getting Charles elected emperor, to the prejudice of Francis.

During the reign of this Maximilian, viz. in 1517, the famous Martin Luther began to preach the reformation in Germany, under the protection of the elector of Saxony; and having got the emperor's passport, appeared and defended his doctrines before the pope's legate at a diet at Ausbourg; but lest he should be served as

John Hufs had been, he retired privately from Ausbourg, and again took refuge in the elector's dominions, who continued his protection not only to him but to all his followers, whose numbers every day increased prodigiously, as they were soon after favoured and protected by several other princes in Germany; and Maximilian's dying in January, 1519, prevented any violent measures being taken against them.

Charles, when he was chosen emperor, by the name of Charles V. being in Spain, he did not come into the empire until 1520, and as soon as he was crowned, he summoned a diet to meet at Worms the 6th of January following, where a violent edict or decree was passed against Luther, his writings, and followers; and in 1524, a league was concluded among some of the Roman Catholick princes, for carrying it into execution; but this was luckily rendered ineffectual by a breach between Charles and the pope. However, in 1529, a new decree was passed in the diet at Spire, against which the Lutherans protested, and from hence arose the name of *Protestants*, who in 1530 presented their confession of faith to a diet assembled at Ausbourg; and the emperor having summoned a diet to meet at Cologne, Dec. 29, to proceed to the election of a king of the Romans, the protestant princes met the same day with deputies from many Imperial cities, at Smalkalde, where they entered into a confederacy for their mutual defence, and sent their protestation to the diet against any election, which they insisted could not be legally made, whilst the emperor continued in good health, because it was contrary not only to the golden bull, but to the rights and privileges of the empire. Nevertheless, at this diet the emperor's brother Ferdinand, who had succeeded to the kingdom of Hungary, was, by his recommendation, chosen king of the Romans the 5th of January, 1531, but was not acknowledged as such by any of the protestant princes or cities; and the emperor having in the month of November preceding published a decree, whereby he forbade the exercise of the protestant religion, under the penalty of corporal punishment and confiscation of estate, the Protestants began to prepare for opposing force to force, which occasioned the calling of the famous council of Trent, and would have produced an immediate war, if it had not been prevented by a treaty in 1534, by which Ferdinand was to be acknowledged king of the Romans, and by another article it was stipulated, that as often as it should happen, that there should be occasion

casion for electing a king of the Romans, for the future, during the emperor's lifetime, the electors should meet first, to examine into the reasons of the said election, and if they found them just and reasonable, then the proceedings were to be according to the golden bull; and on the contrary, if they should be adjudged to be otherwise, then was the said election to be null and void.

This treaty king Ferdinand obliged himself to get confirmed by the emperor and empire; but this being never done, the Protestants thereupon renewed their confederacy of Smalkalde, and the emperor having concluded a league with the pope for attacking them, the war at last broke out in 1546, which continued with some interruptions until it was ended by the treaty of Passau and the resolutions of the diet at Ausbourg in 1555, by which the Lutherans obtained a free exercise of their religion; and in 1558, Charles resigned the Imperial diadem to his brother Ferdinand, which resignation was confirmed by the electors, tho' objected to by the pope, and Ferdinand was declared emperor, who in 1562 got his son Maximilian chosen king of the Romans, and died in 1564.

Maximilian, the second of the name, was presently after his father's death chosen emperor, and in 1576 was succeeded by his son Rodolph II. whom he had the year before got chosen king of the Romans. Rodolph dying without issue in 1612, and before any king of the Romans was chosen, his brother Matthias was elected without opposition; and he likewise dying in the same circumstances, his cousin Ferdinand was chosen, without any contest as to the Imperial diadem, but that of Bohemia was contested by Frederick V. elector palatine, as was likewise that of Hungary by Bethlen Gabor, prince of Transylvania, both which contests the house of Austria had brought upon itself, by its persecution of the Protestants; this occasioned a new civil war, and at last brought the famous Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, into Germany; which war continued during the life of this emperor Ferdinand, the second of the name, who died 1637, a short while after he had got his son Ferdinand chosen king of the Romans.

This Ferdinand was accordingly after his father's death chosen emperor, being the third of the name, who continued the war with great obstinacy until 1648, when he was forced to submit to reasonable terms of peace by the famous treaties of Westphalia, by which the liberties of Germany and the protestant religion were se-

March, 1752.

cured; and by one of the articles of that treaty it was stipulated, that the form and election of the kings of the Romans should at the next diet be treated and settled by common consent of the states, and by a firm and certain Imperial resolution; but this article has never yet been complied with; on the contrary, in 1653, Ferdinand got his eldest son Ferdinand Francis chosen king of the Romans, according to the old form; but he dying soon after, and his father also dying in April 1657, the Imperial throne was thereby left vacant; which furnished Lewis XIV. of France with an opportunity to declare himself a candidate for that throne; but this rather contributed to render the electors unanimous in their choice of Leopold, then the eldest son of the late emperor, whom they chose after the death of his father, tho' he was but just turned of 18 years of age; and tho' England was then in such confusion that it could give no attention to foreign affairs, he got peaceable possession of the Imperial diadem.

In 1690 Leopold got his eldest son Joseph chosen king of the Romans, tho' he was not then 12 years of age; and in consequence thereof he was, upon his father's death, chosen emperor in 1705; but as he had no male issue, no king of the Romans was chosen in his life-time; so that upon his death, in 1711, a vacancy happened in the Imperial throne, which, however, the French were not then able to make any advantage of; for his brother Charles was unanimously chosen emperor, by the name of Charles VI. and what happened upon his death is so fresh in every one's memory, that we need not give any account of it.

From this abstract the reader will see, that whoever is chosen king of the Romans, generally succeeds to be emperor; but this is not absolutely certain, for the electors may, upon the death of the emperor, set him aside and chuse another. Then as to the power vested in the king of the Romans, whilst the emperor is alive and within the empire, he has no power at all, it being then merely a title of honour; but upon the death, or absence of the emperor, he has the same power that the vicars general of the empire have during a vacancy of the Imperial throne: That is to say, he has almost the whole power that an emperor has lodged in him after he is chosen; and consequently, when there is a king of the Romans elected before the death of the reigning emperor, he must have by his office, as well as by custom, a great influence upon the next election.

Q

HISTORY,



HISTORY, DIGNITY, and USEFULNESS  
of ASTRONOMY.*From the INSPECTOR, No. 316.**Os homini sublime dedit, cælumque tueri  
Jussit, & erectos ad sidera tollere vultus.*

OVID.

**T**HE heathen philosophy, when it took into consideration that erect posture which distinguishes man from all creatures that walk the earth, could not conceive a nobler use for which it was ordained, than "contemplating the heavens;" and the rapt Psalmist, in one of his noblest flights, warm with the praise of his Creator, and eager to address him in the height of his majestic dignity, exclaims, "When I consider the heavens, the work of thy hands, the moon and the stars, which thou hast ordained!"

Human reason in its utmost extent, and inspiration in its most enthusiastick raptures, join in pronouncing Astronomy the first and greatest of the sciences. It is, indeed, at once the most exalted in its nature, the most extensive in its compass, and the most useful to mankind, of all that are in the reach of our comprehension. There can be no object conceived capable of filling the ingenuous mind with so august, so worthy a sense of the power, the wisdom, and beneficence of the Creator, as the expanse of the heavens; nor is there any way to the comprehending what and how vast that frame truly is, by what amazing power it is supported, by how regular and unvarying laws its several orbs, that roll in seeming wildness about it, are governed and directed in their course, but by this science.

If the earliest ages, in which scarce any thing of it was known, held the least approaches toward improvements in it in such veneration; if they cultivated, with the most assiduous attention, every step that was laid down toward a nearer acquaintance with it; and paid even divine honours to those who could no more than mark out the road to the most limited of its investigations; how ought we to reverence the science, and pride ourselves in the improved state under which we enjoy it; who see it carried, if not to the utmost perfection, at least to all that can appear to us, to all that our organs can receive of it, all that our very understandings can comprehend!

The system of that universe, of which the orb we inhabit is a part, we are perfectly acquainted with: We know the distances, the magnitudes, the forms of all the bodies within its sphere; and we

can lay down the laws by which they are governed. As to the more remote, the worlds enlightened by other suns, the several obs revolving in other portions of the wide expanse, he who created them, as well as us who behold them, gave them as the objects of our admiration, not of our immediate knowledge; he adapted our organs to less distant discoveries; and while we collect, from what we know of our own worlds, what may be the state of theirs, and conjecture from his attributes what it is most probable should be so, we pay him all the tribute he expects, and owe to Astronomy all the advantages we are capable of receiving from its discoveries.

**B** Would we see in its just light the state in which this science has been delivered to us by the immortal Newton, let us look back to the days of its earliest origin: Or, if we would know the value of its present perfection, let us enquire into the steps by which it has arisen to it; the slow advances that were made toward it; and while we do honour to the grateful dead, who received, as they deserved, the slightest advances toward farther knowledge in it, how must we blush to see it treated with contempt and ridicule, under improvements, a thousandth part of which could procure it their veneration; to hear the name of him, who had devoted his life to the raising it to the present height, who had genius superior even to his application; and whom the sacred walls, the holy repositories of the dead, are suffered to declare to have been an honour to human nature, prostituted by the ignorant to the ignorant, to be made the subject of a licentious buffoonry; and his works mangled for the sport of a rabble, no more capable of understanding the terms they contained, than he who quoted them to comprehend their meaning!

**E** We hear of Astronomy among the earliest ages, and even in the most respectful terms: We find the weakest attempts toward its improvement, received by every civilized nation as obligations of the highest kind from those who made them. The sacred writings abound with proofs of its cultivation among the Jews, and these are always applied to the most exalted purposes. The Chaldeans and Assyrians are honoured by all antiquity for their attachment to it; yet all this time there was no more than the attempt in the place of success for the object of the world's veneration. It was not till the science passed from the Egyptians to the Greeks, that any real discoveries were made in it, and these so slow and so interrupted,

interrupted, that nothing less than a true sense of the dignity as well as utility of the study, could have supported men under the continued attempts.

Among these generous people, the name of Anaximander was extolled beyond that of the greatest conquerors, for discovering that the earth was round; and, four ages after, statues were erected to Anaximenes, for proving, that the moon shone but with a borrowed light: This was the man who, animated and encouraged by the gratitude of his country for his first labours, afterwards attempted to explain the manner in which eclipses both of the sun and moon were performed. From his time no advance of consequence was made till the days of Pythagoras, a man more extensive in his genius, and bold in his attempts, than the world has perhaps produced since his time. The improvements under which we now enjoy this science, were wholly out of his reach from the want of those instruments by which they have been made; but he has the honour of being the first who discovered the obliquity of the ecliptick, and things are recorded of him, at that time strange and unintelligible to his hearers, but which are found to agree in an amazing manner with the later discoveries.

I wish the history of Astronomy could be continued in the same advances to perfection; but it must be owned, that Aristotle, the person into whose hands it next fell, perplexed, confounded, and almost totally overthrew the slender but just rudiments of it that had travelled down to him from these men. His schemes, tho' pompously introduced, and laid down with all the dictatorial insolence of even a modern enthusiast, by no means corresponded with what was then known of the phenomena of the heavens; and his hypotheses of solid orbs, epicycles, eccentricities, and intelligences; his wild doctrine of the comets; his mistakes on the nature of the galaxy; and his sphere of fire under the moon, were a scandal to that age, which had received so much truth from his predecessors.

It was not easily that Astronomy recovered this blow; for no wounds strike so deep into a science, as those given by hands employed in its propagation: The enterprising genius of Theophrastus alone was equal to the raising truth and knowledge from under this incumbering load of revered ignorance: From him Aratus caught the sacred fire: He supported all the new doctrines of that great and good philosopher; and reconciled them to the original truths inculcated by the first men who had turned their studies toward this

point, and whose doctrines had been universally revered till the overbearing pride of Aristotle had buried them in obscurity.

From this great author Aristarchus delivered the science a little improved to the greater Archimedes; and from the illustrations made by that surprising genius of the several already delivered truths; and from his own additions, all formed by deduction from those principles, Geminus, Menelaus, Theon, Hipparchus, and the noble Ptolemy, delivered it under still more and greater improvements to the Latins and Arabians, from whom it came to us.

Such have been the gradual, the arduous steps; such the slow and laboured advances to a science, now at its utmost height among us, and now threatened by a new Aristotle with a new destruction.

*A Pamphlet has been lately published, intitled, A SUPPLEMENT to Lord ANSON'S VOYAGE round the WORLD: Containing a Discovery and Description of the Island of FRIVOLA. By the Abbé COVER. Which Pamphlet, under the Disguise of a polite Satire upon the French, and a very high Panegyrick on the English, is really a most severe Satire upon both, especially the last.*

THE author first gives an account how the admiral first discovered this island, where their bread, meat, and every thing else, were as frivolous as the island itself. Upon the admiral's arrival at the capital city, called Witsburgh, he was stoppt by a numerous guard posted at the gate; for, says the author, "It is a law in the capital of the island of Frivola never to admit any stranger, without clear proof of his being possessed of some talent that may be stiled of use; and of this the governor himself is upon due examination to judge: He speedily made his appearance, accompanied by a troop of pantomimes, attending constantly on his person, to prevent his spirits from being exhausted by the fatigues of business."

Here the admiral found to his surprize, that the governor and people spoke French, and he began to describe the talents of his people, by which they claimed a title to be admitted, particularly their skill in the mechanical arts, and their knowledge in the sciences; but all this the governor and people laughed at, and were just going to shut the gates against him, when, instructed by one of the people, he obtained not only admittance, but respect, by his chaplain's playing upon the German flute, his people's dancing a hornpipe, and his cook's dressing a quintessential pudding.

Q<sup>2</sup>

Then

Then the author describes the king's palace, the outer courts of which were inhabited by embroiderers, varnishers, toymen, perfumers, dancing-masters, and romance writers, each of whom was under articles to furnish a new volume of falsehood every week. And at that very time his supreme elegance, the emperor, for that was the Imperial title, was deliberating with his ministers on a proposition that kept the whole city in suspense, Whether the worshipful company of fan-makers should be admitted into the exterior courts of the palace?

The admiral then set about getting provisions for his squadron, when he found he could purchase nothing for gold or silver, their money being pieces of agate, called Agatines, but that for some pieces of Rubans he had on board he could have at least a month's provisions for his whole squadron. He afterwards obtained a signal favour from the emperor, by sending him three valet de chambre barbers to curl his hair, who all got eminent posts at court, and had apartments assigned them in the palace. Whilst these valets were about their office, the admiral had a dispute with the prime minister, who was by birth a Frenchman, to whom, however, he afterwards paid a visit, at which the minister gave him his history, and then an account of the Frivolians, when he was shipwreck'd on their coast, as follows :

"The Frivolians perceived how necessary we were to them; they were precisely in that critical disposition of mind, which every nation must feel, when inclined to throw off barbarity. As yet they had no lustrres, no sofa's, no baubles of any kind; nay, they were to such a degree untutored, that the women wore no faces but their own. Yet they had begun to multiply their windows, to enlarge their vehicles, to cut their stones brilliant-wise; and the women, when they were about treading the stage, took a reasonable proportion of a certain elixir, which by quickening the circulation of the blood, gave an agreeable crimson to the complexion. The science of the kitchen, the ornaments of the table, the witchcraft of dress, the elegance of furniture, variety of equipages, and rich embroidery, were just sketched out: They had no notion of fashions, but they had just sense enough to perceive that no woman of any spirit could wear the same gown a whole season, or suffer her cloaths, like her nose, to be always in the same shape.

Their manners also began to work themselves out of that rudeness, in which

they had so long continued. The studied air, looks put on with art, compliments, the fashionable tone in speaking, the vapours, nectar and ambrosia suppers, extravagance of fancy, friendship in words, amours of a day; all these flowers of urbanity were in the very bud, and only wanted the warmth of the enlivening sun to call them out to view. Husbands, indeed, were not as yet sensible of the ridicule of loving their wives; but they had made a step towards it, for they begun to think them troublesome. The women too had not abandoned all the cares of a family for those of the toilet; and yet something whispered them within, that they were born to be agreeable, to shine, and to be admired. There were then a few, and but a few lords, who had the courage to spend beyond their income; but within a small number of years, the nobility of spirit are prodigiously increased. At that time of day the Frivolians could not be said to have taste, they had only, pardon my playing with words, a kind of taste for taste.

But notwithstanding this happy disposition, your lordship cannot conceive what pains it costs to form a nation!"

At these words the admiral began to bend his brow a little, and assuming a serious air, spoke of laws, virtues, sciences, and useful arts, as the only means for effecting so great, so glorious a purpose.

Excellent indeed, you would have us degrade these people again, to night-cap, gown and slippers! all the pretty arts that serve to delight the eyes, embellish the passions, and take off the too strict rein of reason, we may affirm they owe to us. It is we who have taught them to set a polish to their vices, and by their adopting our language, they have given a free scope to wit. Most fortunately for us, at our departure from France, every man had completed his pocket-library, how else could we have consumed our time on ship-board? And all were books in taste. Delicious romances, comedies overflowing with fatirick wit, tragedies full of gallantry, and operas fraught with melting love. You can hardly conceive with how much sagacity they have imitated all these graces. We reckon at this day about six hundred poets, and two thousand dealers in romance. There, Sir, judge for yourself, read that comedy, written by one of the grandees of the court; and that romance, the offspring of a magistrate's fertile brain.

To tell you the plain truth, the colony has not been employed wholly for their benefit, they have likewise done a little for themselves. We have all worked ourselves



ourselves into the management of the state, but more especially myself, in whose favour there has been created a new office of the crown. You will permit me to say, that the person with whom you converse, is the comptroller-general of the fashions: A place which, tho' it has many fair flowers, yet it is not without its thorns. Amongst these people, a mode wears out in a fortnight: It requires more than a French genius to be furnishing for ever. Alas! if fate had not deprived us of our ship, — it was freighted with all those superfluities of France, that are so necessary here: What exquisite models for this great city! That ribbon, which has done you so much honour, would have been long ago out of date. It is impossible to do all things at a time. It will require whole ages to equal Paris. A vast progress, no doubt, has been made towards perfection since our departure. I perceived, as all the world did, a quite new taste in that frisure, which it was your good fortune to introduce.

But, my dear lord, weigh well what I am going to say. It is either your design to establish yourself in this country, or it is not. If it is not, what end will it answer for you to acquire consideration, by displaying novelties here? If it is, take care from this moment, to bring out none without my consent. You have borrowed them all from France; own that fairly, and, like a man of honour, render us this just homage, otherwise woe be to you: You shall feel that our credit is great."

In another place, as the author says, the admiral gives this further account of these people:

"The Frivolians call every thing miserable that other people stile serious. They omit nothing that can contribute to diversion. They allow, however, that it is fit to read, but then they must have books that will amuse without putting folks to the trouble of thinking. At this juncture most of their authors are gone into the fashionable way. The admiral had the charity to bestow a liberal alms upon a poor unhappy fellow, that had got the character of a blockhead, by writing an excellent book on the duties of a patriot prince.

They have numberless courts of justice, but their supreme tribunal dispenses its decrees in the very same place where they are selling romances on one side, and all sorts of frippery on the other. On the bench of judges you see faces distinguished by bloom instead of beard, who decide with wonderful sagacity, no doubt, as to the properties of others, at an age when the

law does not trust them with the management of their own. If it did, it would glide insensibly into the the pockets of their coachmakers and their cooks."

A little further the admiral describes the people thus:

"This elegance of manners is not barely diffused through the fashionable world, but has penetrated likewise through the whole mass of the people. A tradesman views his goods with a genteel air, and makes you pay through the nose, with the best grace in the world. The artizan polishes himself, as well as the toys in which he deals. The domestick need not be told, that you take him less for service than for shew; he will express his sense of it in the manner of dressing his hair, and will make such an appearance, that if from behind he should accidentally slide into the chariot, the mistake would not be easily perceived. It requires a correct remembrance of faces, to distinguish at all times between my lady, and my lady's woman. The arts of pleasing, dancing, musick, and exterior ornaments, have made their way through all ranks; and after all, the very mob want nothing to set them on a level with the men of mode, but to be able to say in a high tone, my fellows, my seat, my estates, my ancestors."

And farther on he adds:

"Ridicule is their supreme and darling amusement. An ambassador arrived from a neighbouring nation, one of those to whom the perukes were sent. He signified to the Frivolians, that they must renounce a certain considerable branch of their commerce or resolve upon a war. It happened very luckily for him, and for the nation who sent him, that his nose was about a foot long, and his peruke frightfully made. They were struck with these double objects of ridicule; they talked of them much; they laughed at them more: And in this fit of good humour they sent him away perfectly satisfied."

Afterwards he says thus:

"The country swarms with judges. When a person aspires to that dignity, it is understood that he passes a strict examination. The first question asked him is, how many agatines he has in his purse? If he can but answer this pertinently, he need give himself very little trouble about the rest. Another strange practice is, that the same cause runs through several courts, so that one decision must be had after another. A man therefore ought to go to law young, if he means to see the end of his suit. I was, says the admiral in his memoirs, under infinite concern for an unhappy

unhappy man who carried his cause. The suit was for a pretty little estate, which however, when it came to be sold, would not pay the lawyer his bill. It is indeed true, that the writings in the course of the cause would have compleatly covered the land, and it is a point settled, that a square-foot of writing is of much more value, than a square-foot of soil. The fortune of an individual sometimes shall depend upon the colour of the paper that contains his title; if that is not lily-white, all the covenants therein are not worth a rush."

And the author concludes his account with telling us, that the admiral could not obtain leave to depart, but upon condition of leaving the three barbers behind him, together with a soldier, who having a mechanical turn, had bid fair for immortality, by inventing a new sort of summer equipage.

*In our last, p. 90, 91, we gave a general Account of the Proceedings at the Sessions of the High Court of Admiralty, at the Old-Bailey, on Feb. 18, before the Rt. Worshipful Sir THOMAS SALUSBURY, Knt. L. L. D. Judge of that High Court, &c. when Capt. James Lowry was found guilty, and received Sentence of Death, for the Murder of Kenneth Hoffack, on board the Molly Merchant-man, Dec. 24, 1750. As this Trial was very remarkable, we thought fit to defer the Particulars till an authentick Account of it was published, and now give the following Abstract.*

THE witnesses against the prisoner were James Gadderar chief mate, John Hunt, William Waum, William Dwite, and James Smout, foremastmen. As they all agreed very circumstantially in their evidence, we shall only give that of Gadderar, who deposed as follows.

On Oct. 28, 1750, we set sail from Jamaica, where the ship was bought, for the port of London. There were 14 hands in all on board. On Dec. 24 following, between 4 and 5 in the afternoon, I came upon deck, and saw the deceased Kenneth Hoffack seized, and tied up, one arm to the hallyards, and the other to the main throwds, and the prisoner beating him with a rope of about an inch and quarter round. I went forward about my business, and returned about 5, when the deceased begged I would let him down to ease himself. The captain being then below, I went to him and got leave, but he ordered that he should be seized up again after he had eased himself. When he was let down, he was not able to stand, but crawled upon deck, of which I informed the cap-

tain, who said, *D—n the rascal, he shams Abraham, seize him up again.* Upon this he was tied up a second time, but not so fast as before; which the captain observing, ordered him to be seized with his arms extended to the full stretch, then took the rope again, and doubling it, took the ends in his hand, and with the bite or double of the rope, beat him on the back, breast, shoulders, head, face, and temples, for about half an hour, walking about between whiles to take breath. About 6 o'clock, the deceased hanging his head back, as if motionless, the captain had him taken down, and called to me, saying, I am afraid Kenny is dead. I replied, I hope not, and went to the deceased to feel his pulse, but could find none: Then I opened his breast to try if his heart beat, which it did not; then I said, I fear he is dead indeed; on which the prisoner gave the deceased a pat on the face, and said, *D—n him, he is only shamming Abraham now.* Then a sail was brought, and the deceased put into it, and carried down to the steerage, where the captain whetted a penknife, and I opened a vein, but the deceased did not bleed.

On his being cross examined, he said, that the prisoner had used him, and every person on board in a very cruel and tyrannical manner during the whole voyage: That there was no ground for a complaint of mutiny: That the deceased was an honest, sober, good-natur'd fellow; and that the reason why they did not confine the captain till Dec. 29, was this: The people on board were very uneasy about the murder, and at first thought of confining him forthwith; but as our ship was very leaky, so as to require two pumps to be kept going night and day, and our people sickly, we could not spare one hand that was able to work; and we believed what he had done would be a warning to him to use us better the rest of the voyage; while he was on board the ship, he could not escape, and when we came to England, we could charge him with the murder before any justice of the peace, which would save us a great deal of trouble. But instead of the prisoner's behaving better, in 2 or 3 days he went on in the same cruel manner as before. On this we resolved to deprive him of his command and confine him; and as we could not hope to reach England, the ship being extremely leaky, by the prisoner's advice, we made for Lisbon, where we arrived, Jan. 13, or 14. When we came off the rock of Lisbon, we hoisted a signal for a pilot, by whom the captain sent a letter to the British consul,

consul, with a complaint, as I supposed, against the ship's company; for we were presently after put under arrest; and soon after that, the consul came on board and examined us, reinstated the prisoner again in his ship, and I, with the rest of the crew, were put on board a man of war, and sent home to England.

The prisoner, in his defence, said, his case was exceeding hard; that the witnesses against him had agreed to swear this murder upon him, well knowing that if they did not take away his life, their own would be in danger. In October, 1750, said he, I set sail from Jamaica: I had not been long at sea, but I found I had got a set of the most wicked, drunken, idle fellows that ever came into a ship. I apprehended they designed to run away with the ship, and so I told capt. Dalton, in the Nancy, who came from Jamaica with me, and begged he would keep me company, and observe what course we kept. Often, when I awaked, I found they had altered the ship's course while I was asleep, and Gadderar, who was my chief mate, often insulted me, and used me so ill, that I turned him out of my mess, and forbad him my cabin. Roberts, the second mate, having rum, would sell it to the men, tho' I often forbad him, by which means they were scarce ever sober. On Dec. 23, tho' the witnesses swear the 24th, one of the men had lost a bottle of rum, and I was informed the deceased had taken and drank it; at the same time Waum complained to me he had lost a note, and believed Hoffack had stole it (tho' he denies he said so now) upon which I called the deceased on deck to examine him, and found he was so drunk, that he could scarce stand: Wherefore I ordered him to be tied to the rails of the ship, till he was sober; for if he had gone down, he would have got more rum, and so endangered his life, he having been sick before with drinking. The deceased being a comical fellow, I took a bit of rope, and flourished it three times round, and gave him a stroke or two on the breech, but not so hard as to hurt him. After he had been tied to the rails for some time, he fell backwards and foamed at the mouth; I then cut him loose, and he fell down, and I believe his being intoxicated, and struggling to get loose, might suffocate him. I did all I could to recover him, as the witnesses against me have allowed. I was not then charged with murdering the deceased, nor did I hear any thing of such a charge, till 5 or 6 days after, when they deprived me of the command, confined me, seized the ship, altered her

course, which was to England, and carried her to Lisbon. I had prepared a letter to send on shore by the first boat that came on board, to the English consul, informing him of the situation I was in, who came on board, examined us all, and reinstated me in the command of the ship, which I brought safe to England; and the crew were sent home prisoners on board a man of war, upon my accusation of mutiny and piracy. It cannot be supposed the consul would trust me with the command of the ship, if I had been under a charge of murder.—He then said, he had no witnesses as to the fact, but that he thought the log-book would sufficiently support what he had said in his defence, as that the witnesses against him had sworn with halters about their necks, in order to screen themselves from their wicked acts of mutiny and piracy, well knowing, that if he escaped, they must be hanged. At last he called several persons to his character, who gave him that of a quiet, humane, good-natur'd man.

The judge then very impartially summed up the evidence, and gave an excellent charge to the jury, who withdrew, and in about half an hour brought in their verdict, guilty.

*An Account of the Trial of Miss Mary Blandy, at Oxford Assizes, on March 3, 1752, for poisoning her Father, Francis Blandy, Gent. Town Clerk of Henly upon Thames: Before the Hon. Mr. Baron LEGGE, and the Hon. Mr. Baron SMYTHE. (See Lond. Mag. for 1751, p. 512.)*

AFTER the counsel for the crown had opened the indictment, Dr. Addington of Reading, and Dr. Lewis of Oxford, were both called and sworn. Dr. Addington deposed, That on the 10th of August he was sent for to Mr. Blandy, who complained to him, that he had a violent burning and pricking pain in his stomach, and had had a purging and vomiting immediately after his drinking some water-gruel; that the next day he drank some more gruel out of the same pan, for a quantity of the gruel had been boiled to stand in readiness as usual, and upon drinking it the second time, the symptoms returned as before. Dr. Addington said, that besides the complaint above-mentioned, he had hiccups, cold sweats, great anxieties, prickings all over his body, upon the external as well as the internal parts, which he compared to a number of needles; that he was sometimes pretty easy, but that the complaints suddenly returned; that he had bloody stools, and that he imputed the whole to something



something he had taken that was put into the gruel: The following day and Monday he grew worse; his tongue swelled, his throat was excoriated, his lips were dry, and on them and his nostrils were pustulous eruptions; his eyes bloodshed, his fundament abounded with corroding ulcers, his pulse intermitted, his breath was interrupted, his complexion was of a yellowish hue, he could drink but not swallow, not even a tea-spoonful without the greatest difficulty. On Tuesday he grew worse, and besides those complaints had a discharge of matter from his fundament, and hiccup'd like a person bit by a mad dog. Wednesday he grew delirious, sunk gradually, and died about two o'clock in the afternoon. Being asked, if he thought he was poisoned, he answered, he really believed he was; for that the symptoms whilst living, were like those who had taken arsenick; and the appearance after death, like those that were poisoned by arsenick.—Here he gave an account of the opening of his body, as before the coroner's inquest; which see in our Magazine before referred to. To which Dr. Lewis agreed, and that the cause of Mr. Blandy's death was poison.

Dr. Addington further deposed, That Mr. Blandy told him, that he suspected he had taken poison, and that he believed it came to his daughter with the Scotch pebbles, for he was always worse after a present of those damn'd Scotch pebbles were received; and besides, that he remembered to have heard Cranston talk very learnedly upon poisons; that when he, this witness, asked Mr. Blandy who he imagined gave him this poison, he replied, with tears in his eyes, tho' with a forced smile, *A poor love-sick girl, but I forgive her.*

Benjamin Norton, apothecary, deposed, That he was called to Mr. Blandy on Aug. 6, and found him complaining of a violent pain in his stomach and bowels, attended with a violent purging and vomiting; that two days after, Susannah Gunnell sent to him, and said she should be glad to consult about some water-gruel which she had left with Mrs. Mountney, which was the remainder of what Mr. Blandy her master had eat part of; that he went and examined it, and being asked by them, if he knew what it was that was in it, he answered them, he could not be very positive; but let it be what it would, he was sure it could not have any business there; that he took it from the gruel upon some white paper, and left it with Mrs. Mountney to dry; that when it was dry, he burnt part of it with a hot poker, and said, it appeared

to him to be of the arsenick kind; and that another part of it he had delivered to Dr. Addington, and the remainder he produced in court, sealed up under the seals of the earl of Macclesfield and lord Cadogan.

Mary Mountney deposed, That on Aug. 8, Susannah Gunnell came to her house, and brought a pan with some gruel in it, and desired this witness to look at it, for she feared there was something in it that should not be; that upon this witness's looking at it, she was of the same opinion; that Gunnell left the pan with the gruel in it with her, desiring this witness to shew it to Mr. Norton, who inspected it, and said, *That whatever it was, it had no business there*; that Mr. Norton desired some white paper, which she gave him; that then Mr. Norton took the sediment at the bottom, put it in the paper, and gave it to this witness to keep till it was dry; that then this witness locked it up till the 11th of the same month, and then delivered it to Mr. Norton.

Susannah Gunnell, the chamber-maid, being called and sworn, said, That on Monday the 5th of August last her master was not very well, and desired to have some water-gruel before he laid down; that Miss Blandy, the prisoner at the bar, carried him about half a pint, which he drank, and was immediately sick, and called for a basin to be brought up to his room; and that she, this witness, carried up a clean one, into which he discharged about half a pint; that he complained of violent pains in his stomach and bowels; that next morning he sent for Mr. Norton, who gave him something, and he was easier; that in the afternoon Robert Harman brought orders from his master to have a little water-gruel warmed instantly; that she warmed it accordingly, and the prisoner carried it to her father; that he drank that also, and was immediately affected in the same manner as before, but more violently; that on Wednesday morning her master took physick, and Miss told her, her father would want water-gruel; and on this witness's saying she would leave her ironing and make some, Miss Blandy replied, *There's no occasion for that, the gruel in the pan will serve*; that thinking that too stale, and having tasted it the day before, and imagining it tasted ill, she went and tasted it a second time, when, upon lifting the pan to her mouth, she observed a white settling at the bottom; and that upon seeing it so white, she felt it between her finger and thumb, and found it gritty; that she then went into the kitchen to Betty Binfield, the cook-maid, and desired she would look

look at it, for the oatmeal was very white ; that this witness then took it to the door, when it appeared still more white ; whereupon she immediately recollected that she had been told that poison was white and gritty ; and it then came into her mind, that her master's disorder was occasioned by poison ; and she immediately took the pan to Mrs. Mountney, told her what she suspected, and desired her to shew it to Mr. Norton the apothecary : Being asked who she believed put that white stuff into the gruel, she said the prisoner : Being asked why she suspected her, reply'd, that the Monday before, when the gruel was made, Miss Blandy was some time in the pantry stirring it, and then coming into the kitchen, she said, I have been stirring the gruel, and eating some of the oatmeal out of it, for I have taken a great fancy to it, and believe I shall often eat it out of my father's gruel.—That on Friday the 9th, she told Mr. Stevens, her master's brother-in-law, what she suspected, and desired him to acquaint her master, who said, that he could not bear to do it ; that she continued very uneasy, and on Saturday morning, the 10th, came to a resolution to acquaint her master herself, which she accordingly did, and begged he would let his daughter see him as little as possible ; that he accordingly forbid her from coming into his chamber ; and then said, *Oh ! that damn'd villain Cranston, that has eat of the best, and drank of the best that my house afforded, to serve me thus, and to ruin my poor love-sick girl !*—That on Monday, at Miss's request, her father consented to see her ; that she, this witness, was present when Miss came into the chamber, and fell down upon her knees, and said, *Oh ! Sir, forgive me, send me where you will, and I'll never see or hear from, or write to Cranston more ; so you do but forgive me, I shall be happy.* To which Mr. Blandy reply'd, *I do forgive thee, but thou shouldst have remembered I am your father ; but for that villain Cranston, if thou hadst loved me, thou wouldst curse him and the ground he walks upon.* Upon this Miss said, *Oh, Sir ! your kindness to me strikes daggers to my soul ; Sir, I must down on my knees and pray that you will not curse me ;* he reply'd, *I curse thee ! no, child, I bless thee, and hope God will bless thee, and I pray thou may'st live to repent and amend.*—Leave me, lest thou shouldst say something to thy prejudice ; go to thy uncle Stevens, he will take care of thee ; alas ! poor man, I am sorry for him. Miss then declared she was innocent of his illness, when this witness reply'd, she was afraid she was not quite innocent, and that some of the powder was in such hands as would appear against her. She further said, that

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she had heard Miss Blandy say she had heard musick in the house, and that the captain had seen an apparition, and that those tokens were signs of death in the family ; that she or her father would quickly die, but she believed it was for her father, for Mr. Cranston had been with an old woman in Scotland, who had told the captain he could not live till October. She also said, that once when Mr. Blandy had been angry with Miss about captain Cranston, Miss said, *her father was an old rascal, and a villain ; but she should be quit of the encumbrance shortly, and then she would go and live in Scotland with lady Cranston.*

Being asked, whether she had ever seen Miss Blandy burn any papers, and when, she said, On the Saturday my master had forbid Miss coming to his chamber, in the afternoon, she brought a great many papers in her apron down into the kitchen, and put them on the fire, then thrust them into it with a stick, and said, *Now, thank God, I am pretty easy,* and then went out of the kitchen ; that this witness and Elizabeth Binfield were in the kitchen at the same time ; that they observing something to burn blue, it was raked out and found to be a paper of powder that was not quite consumed, that there was this inscription on the paper, *Powder to clean pebbles,* and that this paper she, this witness, delivered to Dr. Addington.

Elizabeth Binfield, the cook-maid, deposed, That on Monday the 5th of August, a pan of water-gruel was made for her master, the deceased Mr. Blandy ; that Miss Blandy, the prisoner at the bar, came into the kitchen, and said, *Betty, I have been stirring your water-gruel, and eating some of the oatmeal, and believe I shall often eat some out of my father's gruel.* That that evening her master had some of the gruel, and was taken very ill after it ; that the next day Mr. Norton the apothecary was sent for, and that toward the evening her master was better ; but that at night he drank some more gruel, and was worse than before, with vomiting and purging, and complained that he had a ball of fire in his guts. This witness also confirmed what Gunneil had said about the gruel ; and being asked, if she ever heard the prisoner use any indecent expressions against her father, and what they were ? she replied, many times ; sometimes she damn'd him for an old rascal ; at other times, she said he was an old rogue, and that one time particularly, she heard the prisoner say, *Who would not send an old father to hell for 10,000l.* Being asked by the king's counsel, if the prisoner was not in a great passion when she expressed herself in that manner ? repli-

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ed, no ; she was in as good a humour as ever she was in her life, talking with this witness about young women that were kept out of their fortunes by fathers and guardians. She further said, After my master was dead, the prisoner said to me, if you will go with me, your fortune will be made. I asked her what she wanted me to do ; who replied, only to go and hire a post-chaise to go to London ; I will give you fifteen guineas now, and ten more when we come to London. I was shocked at the proposal, and so I told her, and absolutely refused her request. On this she put on a forced laugh, and said, I was only joking with you. Being asked about Susan Gunnell's illness, she said, Susan Gunnell had been very ill some little time before my master's last illness. I told the prisoner of it, who said, *Sure Susan has not been eating any of my father's water-gruel, for I have been told that oatmeal is not good for me, and I am sure it is not for her ; tell her, if she eats my father's water-gruel, it will do for her.*

Being further asked concerning Miss's expressions in relation to her father, she said, Sometimes indeed she has spoke respectfully, and expressed a desire of his long life, but at other times she has damn'd him, and wished him at hell ; just as she was in humour, she would speak well or ill of him.

Mr. Littleton, Mr. Blandy's clerk, being next called and sworn, said, That he had been out of Henley to visit his father in Warwickshire, and on his return on Saturday morning, Aug. 10, he breakfasted with his master, the deceased, and the prisoner, and found his master much disordered ; that Miss poured out a dish of tea for her father, which he disliked, and said to her, *There is too much black powder in it ;* upon which she seemed confused, and to have a tremor on her, and went out of the room ; that the deceased then took the cup with the tea, and poured it into the cat's basin, that stood in the window, and went away, and would eat no more breakfast ; that then Miss came into the room to this witness, and asked him what her father had said, and he told her, that her father had thrown the tea into the cat's basin ; and that he had left the room, seemingly displeased, and would not eat any more breakfast, but that he had said nothing. The next day he, this witness, went to church, but Miss did not ; and when he came home, Miss asked him to take a walk with her and her father in the garden. As they went into the garden, she put a letter into his hand, and desired him to direct it as usual to capt. Cranston, and put it into the post ; but he hearing

that his master was poisoned, and Miss suspected, broke the letter open, read it, and then carried it to his master, who said, *Ab ! my poor love-sick girl ; but what will not a woman do for a man that she loves !*

Then the letter was produced and sworn to by Mr. Littleton, and read as follows.

A DEAR WILLY,

*MY father is so bad, that I have only time to tell you, that if you do not hear from me soon again, do not be frightened ; I am better myself ; and lest any accident should happen to your letters, take care what you write. My sincere compliments.*

I am ever yours.

B Robert Harman was next called and sworn, and being asked if his young mistress at the bar desired him to go away with her, after his master was dead ? He said, yes ; Miss Blandy asked me if I had got any other master, and I said no ; and then she asked me if I would live along with her, and I also said no ; then she asked me if I would go away along with her, if I would, it should be worth 500l. to me. I then asked her where we were to go, and she said to London. I asked her then if we were to go to the North from thence, and she replied, No, perhaps to the West ; and I asking again if we were to go by sea or land, she said, perhaps by sea and land too.

D Richard Fisher was next called and sworn, who said he was on the coroner's inquest, and on hearing that Miss Blandy was gone to the Angel, he went after her ; that he spoke with her there, and asked her if she would not return home with him ; she answered, yes, but she was afraid of being insulted by the mob, and begged he would protect her ; that upon this he got a close post-chaise and brought her home ; that upon her coming to her father's house, and talking of the affair, she asked him what could be done for her ? that he answered, if she could produce any thing that would fix it upon Cranston, possibly she might be saved ; that upon this, in some agony, she answered, *I'm afraid I have destroyed that which would have hanged that villain ; but here, take this key, search my drawers, and see if you can find any papers that will be of service ;* that there being a gentlewoman there who better knew the house than himself, he declin'd going, and desired her to search ; that she did accordingly, but could find nothing of consequence.

G Mrs. Lane being called and sworn, said, That she went into the Angel to her husband, who was there, and Miss Blandy with him ; that she heard her husband say to



to the prisoner, when she first went in, *If you are innocent, you will be acquitted, and if you are guilty, you will be punished according to law*; that upon this, Miss Blandy stamped upon the floor, in a seeming agony, and said, *Oh that damn'd villain Cranston! my honour to him has been my ruin*. Then turning about, after a short pause, said, *But why do I blame him? I am more to blame; it was I administered it, and knew the consequence*.

Here the prisoner's counsel asked this witness if she was sure, on her oath, that Miss Blandy said *know* the consequence, or *knew* the consequence, as there was a great difference in the expression. And Mrs. Lane said, It being so long ago, and not expecting to be called upon to swear it, I cannot take upon me to say which.

Mr. Lane was then called and sworn, who said he was at the Angel, with Miss Blandy, and talking with her concerning her father's death, she asked him what he thought would be done to her; that he made her for answer, *That she would be sent to Oxford castle, and be tried at the assizes, and if she was innocent, she would be acquitted, and if she was guilty, she would be punished according to law*; that Miss then stamped on the floor, and said, *Oh that damn'd villain Cranston! my honour to him has been my ruin:—But why do I blame him? I am more to blame*; that the town serjeant coming in just at that juncture took off his attention to what she said more.

Here the counsel for the crown, tho' they had many more witnesses to call, rested their proof against the prisoner, and she was thereupon called to make her defence.

Prisoner. My lords, in my unhappy situation, if I should express myself in any terms that may be thought improper, I hope I shall be forgiven; for it will not be, I assure your lordships, with any design to offend. My lords, some time before my father's death, I unhappily contracted an acquaintance with capt. Cranston: This gave offence to some particular persons, that wished not well to the repose of our family; these persons having first prepossessed my father, they were continually filling his head with idle stories, to my prejudice; and, unhappily for me, they so far succeeded, that from one of the most indulgent parents, he grew very peevish and distrustful. I am extremely passionate, which I must own as a fault, and when I have found my father, without cause, angry with me about capt. Cranston, I might let fall an unguarded expression, but never to wish any injury to his person, much less to desire his death; but, on the contrary, I

did all that was in my power for his recovery, while I was permitted to be at liberty to attend him in his last illness, as the witnesses against me have not denied. My lords, the first step my enemies took against me in my father's illness was, to persuade him to forbid me his presence; then having him entirely to themselves, I was ordered to be close confined to my chamber, my buckles and my garters were taken from me, nor was I permitted to have a knife to cut my victuals, insinuating, that I might be wicked enough to destroy myself. Thus confined, my lords, and guarded by men, I was not permitted to have a woman to attend me, to do any offices for me proper to be done by these of my own sex. My father being dangerously ill, myself confined to my chamber, accused of being the cause of that illness, and not permitted to see my father to justify myself, or see that he had proper care taken of him, judge, my lords, how great must be my distress! I was almost distracted.

When my father was dead, my guard left me, and I was at liberty to go where I would. The next day after my father's death, I was told his body was to be opened, and being ill with confinement in my room, and not being able to bear the shock of being in the house during that operation, I took a walk over Henley bridge to take the air, but in my way I was insulted, a mob raised about me, so that I was obliged to go into the Angel, a publick-house, on the other side the bridge, for shelter. When Mr. Fisher came to me, I desired his protection, and to go home with him, which I did. When I was sent to Oxford castle, my lords, the malice of my enemies could not rest here, the numberless calumnies that have been invented, and industriously reported abroad, do abundantly shew; and particularly, a pamphlet was published, with the affidavits taken before the coroner, and all the aggravating circumstances of this melancholy affair, calculated to inflame the minds of the publick, and thereby prepossess them against me. It has been said, that I am a wretched drunkard, a prophane swearer, that I never went to chapel, contemned all holy ordinances, and, in short, gave myself up to all kinds of immorality. Quite the reverse of this, my lords, is my true character. I am rather abstemious than otherwise in drinking; prophane or immoral discourse is my aversion; and for my attendance on religious duties, the Rev. Mr. Swinton, the chaplain of the prison, can testify that I never neglected chapel, when my health would permit me; for I

was very ill in goal, and when so, Mr. Swinton constantly attended me in my room. But this not being enough against me, it was confidently asserted, that I attempted to make an escape; this occasioned orders to have an iron put on my leg; which report the late high sheriff was convinced was malicious; he therefore in person came and ordered it to be taken off, and promised I should not be so affronted again. I did not enjoy this ease long, the sheriff came again, and, with much reluctance, ordered another heavier iron to be put on my leg; he named a noble lord, at whose instance he said it was done. I told him I calmly submitted to whatever should be done to me, for I always made it my rule to obey those that were set over me. (See Mag. for last year, p. 475.)

I will not deny, my lords, that I did put some powder into my father's water-gruel; no, my lords, I will not attempt to save my life at the expence of truth; and I here solemnly protest, as I shall answer it at the great tribunal, and God knows how soon, that I had no evil intent in putting the powder in his water-gruel; nor did I know it had a poisonous quality: It was put in to procure his love, and not his death.

The prisoner then desired several witnesses to be called, two of whom, to prove Binfield's ill-will to her, swore, that they heard her say, *I hope the black bitch will walk up a ladder, and saving*; but they differed as to the time when the words were spoken. Others were called to testify her duty and affection for her father; and others to prove, that she shewed no intention to make her escape after her father's death. One of these, Edward Hearne, being asked the question, said, when he once saw the prisoner in Oxford goal, and one came in and said, he heard Cranston was taken, she reply'd, *I am glad the villain is taken, that he may receive the punishment he deserves, as well as I.* Which this witness said he understood only of imprisonment; but the king's counsel in their reply, took it for a confession of guilt. They also observed, that some of these witnesses served only to prove, that Mr. Blandy was a very fond, affectionate, and indulgent parent, therefore there could be no pretence for giving him powders, or any thing else, to promote in him an affection for his daughter. The prisoner desired leave to speak in answer to this, and said, the powders were given to her father to procure his love to Mr. Cranston.

The judge summed up the evidence in a clear and impartial manner to the jury,

and they without going out of court, brought in their verdict, guilty.

After sentence of death was pronounced upon her, she in a very solemn and affecting manner prayed the court, that she might have as much time as could be allowed her, to prepare for her great and immortal state. The court told her, she should have a convenient time allowed her; but exhorted her, in the mean time, to lose not a moment, but incessantly implore the mercy of that Being, to whom alone mercy belongs.

The counsel for the crown, on this trial, were the Hon. Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Serjeant Hayward, Mr. Nayres, town-clerk of Oxford, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Ambler, and the Hon. Mr. Barrington: For the prisoner, Mr. Ford, Mr. Moreton, and Mr. Aston. The trial was heard in the divinity school (the usual place for holding the assizes being rebuilding) and the concourse of people who came to hear it was so great, that the prisoner was much incommoded by the crowd behind her, and the witnesses so fatigued in coming into court, that several of them were scarce kept from fainting. The prisoner, who is about 32 years of age, appeared in a black bombazine short sack and petticoat, plain linen, and a thin black shade. Her behaviour, during the whole time, was serene and composed. A chair was ordered by the court as soon as she came in, for her to sit down when she thought proper.

It is observed, that her father was a man of a very good character, but was guilty of one failing, by which he perhaps imagined he might get his daughter married into opulence. He gave out, or encouraged, or did not contradict a report, that he was a man of 10,000l. fortune; and, as Miss was his only child, such an estate, joined to her accomplishments, could not fail to attract many suitors. Every match, however, was broke off, because the father would advance no money with his daughter, but only promise that he would leave her his all at his death, which, when it untimely happened, did not appear to be above a fifth part of the sum reported. Such frequent disappointments of Miss's expectations, and natural desires, raised her resentment, which it is scarcely to be supposed her natural good sense, joined with a good education, would have suffered to proceed to such a dismal extremity, or provoke her to the perpetration of so horrid a crime, if her mind had not been totally depraved by the base artifices of an insidious seducer, who had won her affections before she knew or heard that he had been married to another

ther gentlewoman of a good family, to whom the law had compelled him to allow a separate maintenance.

*An Account of the Trial of John Swan and Elizabeth Jeffryes at the Assizes at Chelmsford in Essex, March 10, before the Hon. Sir MARTIN WRIGHT, and Sir MICHAEL FOSTER, Knts. two of his Majesty's Justices of the King's-Bench, for the Murder of Mr. Joseph Jeffryes, uncle to the said Miss Jeffryes. (See Lond. Mag. for 1751, p. 522.)*

**E**DWARD Buckle, of Walthamstow, was first called and sworn, who said, I live about 30 yards from the deceased's house. On the 3d of July, I heard an outcry about a quarter after two in the morning. My wife said to me, it was Miss Jeffryes's tongue. I said, if she wants me, let her call me. She said, here is Miss Jeffryes in her shift. I went to her; she was in her shift without shoe or stocking, at a neighbour's door, about 20 yards from the deceased's house. I went and asked her what she did there in that manner? She said, *O, they have killed him, they have killed him, I fear!* I desired her to put something about her: She said, don't mind me, see after my uncle. John Swan unlocked or unbolted the street door; he was within side. I went in, and there the deceased was lying on his right side. I saw he had three wounds on the left-side of his head: I took hold of him by the left-hand, and said, my name was Edward Buckle; if you cannot speak to me, signify to me. He squeezed my hand with as much force as he could; but he did not speak, and I went out of the room; about five hours after this, when Miss was about the house crying for the loss of her uncle, she said to me, Mr. Buckle, will you go and lay informations about the country of this unhappy affair that has befallen my uncle, and of what goods are lost, that the villains may be found out? What it costs I will pay. Mrs. Martin mentioned in Miss Jeffryes's presence, a silver tankard, and silver cup, and 15 pewter plates. I said to Miss, if I should light of Matthews, I'll take him up. She replied, *Don't meddle with him, for you'll bring me into trouble and yourself too, in so doing.*

Mary the wife of Samuel Adams, of Walthamstow. I live within twenty yards of Mr. Jeffryes's. I heard the report of a gun, or a pistol, about a quarter after two. About 3 quarters of an hour after, I heard an outcry of fire, thieves. I got up and went to the house, and saw the deceased bloody, but being very big with child, they would not let me stay in the room. I saw Miss Jeffryes in the yard

with many people about her. She said, she hurt her ankle by coming out at the window.

Thomas Matthews, the accomplice. Some time in hay harvest, as I was coming over Epping-forest, in my way from Hull, I saw a cart stuck fast in the road. There I first saw the deceased, who asked me where I came from; I said, from Hull, and was in distress, having no money: He took me home with him, and I worked with Swan the gardener, all the day. I was to work with him for my meat, and not any wages. I worked for him 9 days, as nigh as I can guess. I eat and drank in his house. He gave me a shilling when he turned me away. About 4 days after I had been there, Miss Jeffryes ordered me to go up stairs to wipe a chest of drawers and a few chairs. She came up just after me, and said to me, What will you do, if a person would give you 100l? I asked her, what I was to do for it? She asked me again, if I was willing to earn it? I said I would, if it was in an honest way. She said, go to Swan, and he will tell you. I went to him as soon as I came down stairs; he was in the garden. I told him Miss Jeffryes offered me 100l. and he was to be the person to tell me how I was to earn it. Swan smiled, and took me into an outhouse there, and told me, if I would take and knock that old miser his master on the head, he would give me 700l. Miss was standing in the garden behind us, and when Swan had done speaking, said, I shall never have a minute's sleep, so long as that old miser, my uncle, is alive. A few days after, Swan gave me half a guinea to buy a case of pistols, on purpose to meet Mr. Jeffryes as he came back from Chelsea. I went to Low-Layton, and there spent the money, at the Green-man. Swan had pistols before, which he shewed me eight or nine times. After this, I went for London; Swan overtook me, and said, d—n your blood, where are you going? said I, to London, he asked me to drink, and gave me 3d. We went in at the Green-man and Bell, the house of Mr. Gall in Whitechapel. We got there about six in the evening; we had some beer, and stayed till 11 at night; about which time Swan got up from the table, and challenged the best man there to fight for a guinea. I being in liquor, stripped as well as he; Swan threw his coat on the fire, which Mr. Gall took off lest it should be burnt, and finding the pockets heavy, felt in them, and found two pistols; Mr. Gall then charged the watch with us, and we were put into the cage for that night. While

we



we were in the cage, Swan pulled out some rings, in a case, and told me, he was going to pawn them to get money, and that they were Miss Jeffryes's. We staid there all night. Next morning we went before Sir Samuel Gower, who committed us to Clerkenwell Bridewell. We staid there about 24 hours, then Miss Jeffryes came and released us. After that, we went to Gall's house. Miss Jeffryes asked me, what I meant by bringing her man into a scrape? I said, he brought himself into it. She bid Swan give me a shilling, and to tell me to meet them at the Yorkshire-Grey, a publick-house in Stratford.—(This witness met them there accordingly, and he met Swan at several other places afterwards by appointment.) At last Swan bid me meet him beyond Walthamstow church, on Tuesday about two o'clock in the afternoon. I went, and Swan and Miss Jeffryes came together. There he told me I was to come on the Tuesday following, to the backside of Mr. Jeffryes's garden, about ten at night, and he would give me some money; and he was to leave the door open for me to come in. He said he would give me some money to knock the old miser, his master, on the head. I went, the garden was not open; I staid there some time, but I found by trying, it was only on the latch. I went in, and from thence into the pantry, and stood behind a tub till Swan came to me, which was about 11 o'clock, and gave me some victuals. Swan and Jeffryes came both to me in the pantry about 12. Then Swan said, Now is the time to knock the old miser, my master, on the head. No, I said; I could not find in my heart to do it. Then the prisoner Jeffryes d—d me for a villain, because I would not perform according to my promise. Swan had two pistols, one loaded with slugs, and the other a ball; he d—d me, and said, he had a great mind to blow my brains out, because I would not do it. Then he pulled out a book and made me swear I would not discover what was passed, if I did, he would blow my brains out; so I swore I would not, except I was in danger of my life. Then they both went together up stairs, and I heard a pistol go off about half an hour afterwards; then I made what haste I could out of the house the back way, and so off to the ferry, and afterwards to Enfield chafe. When we were near Walthamstow church, I promised to commit the murder; and Swan told me, when we were going to London on the Thursday, if I would not do it, by G—d he must, or

somebody else should, for Miss Jeffryes was with child, and if the old miser, her uncle, came to know it, she would be cut off from his estate, and turned out of doors\*.

Thomas Forbes, apothecary at Woodford. Between 3 and 4 on the Wednesday morning I was called by Swan, the prisoner, who came and told me, that a sad accident had happened to Mr. Jeffryes; I went immediately, and found the blood about the room congealed; then I examined the wounds, and found two given by a gun or pistol, on the left side of his face, and a stab near his ear; I prob'd them, and found that under the ear 4 inches deep.

Sarah Arnold, servant-maid to the deceased, was next called and sworn.

Q. When was the first alarm?

Arnold. It was about 3 o'clock, when I looked out of my window, and saw Miss Jeffryes in the yard in her shift, and Swan told me my master was murdered. C he feared, and desired me to go and see him, which I did, and found him wounded, and the blood congealed. I saw a knife, and some bits of wood in the room, but the knife was not bloody. After this I ran out of doors, and alarmed the neighbours.

Q. Where did your master keep his pistols?

Arnold. In the kitchen, there used to hang a pair of pistols, but after the murder I could find but one of them, but saw some chippings of lead on the floor in the kitchen, as if cut off the bullets, that I remember I saw Swan sitting to the pistols.

Q. Did you ever observe any thing particular in the behaviour of Miss Jeffryes towards Swan, and what have you heard your master say to it?

Arnold. Miss used to go frequently into the garden, and my master was displeased at it, and threatned to alter his will, and cut her off, if she did not alter her conduct.

William Gallant, a barber at Walthamstow. After this murder was committed, I went to Mr. Jeffryes's house, and said, Where is that villain Matthews, and told Swan, my heart misgave me about him. Swan said, "Oh! my lad, he is as innocent as a lamb." And the same morning I saw the prisoner Jeffryes bounce herself down into a chair in the kitchen, and said, *Oh! I shall die a worse death than my uncle.*

James Thornton, surgeon of Walthamstow. I live about a furlong from the deceased's

\* Mr. Jeffryes had made a will in 1746, wherein he appointed his niece *sek executrix*, and left her his whole estate, except a few legacies.

deceased's house; I saw him about an hour after he was murdered, the blood was congealed, and lost out of those small arteries where the wounds were given. I asked Miss Jeffryes how this came to pass? She answered, she was in a great fright, and heard four fellows running down stairs cursing and swearing; and one of them said, D—n it, now we have done all the mischief we can, let us set the house on fire. She said farther, she jumped out of bed, and out of the window.

After this several witnesses confirmed what Matthews had said about the places where he and Swan had met and drank; and John Gall, keeper of the Green-Man and Bell in Whitechapel, gave a particular account of what passed at his house, agreeable to what Matthews had said; and also of the second apprehension and commitment of Matthews after the murder, when he said, he knew who did the murder, but did not do it himself.

Ann Wright, at the White-Horse, Stratford-Bridge, said, That she keeps the Yorkshire-Grey at Stratford, and one day in June last, but which she could not remember, Miss Jeffryes and two men came in a coach to her house, and they, with another man that was there, went into a room and called for some wine. Miss Jeffryes fell a crying, and said she had been fetching Swan out of Bridewell, and fetching a sigh, said, *She feared she was damn'd.*

Mr. Hillier, a farmer at Walthamstow, said, That he went about 7 o'clock in the morning the murder was committed; and being asked what situation he found things in, he reply'd, When I came into the street in the morning, I was met by Mrs. Conder, who told me Mr. Jeffryes was murdered. By what they farther said, I found it was owing to an alteration which he was about to make in his will. I saw an iron bar standing by the side of the door, that belonged to the window, and the lead was regularly untwisted on the inside of the window, as if a glazier had done it. From thence I apprehended, that some of the family had done the murder. We got of Swan two or three rakes to search the ponds for the things which they said were stolen; there came likewise three other men, who each of them took an instrument, and said to Swan, look about again, these things can never be carried off. A little after this the men hallowed out, pulling a sack out of the pond, with pewter, brasses, a silver tankard, some spoons, and other things. When we were going before the justice, Miss Jeffryes said, as I was a gentleman, she hoped I would not suffer her

to be used ill. She then called me to be a witness that she had given to Mrs. Martin bank-notes to the value of 500l. and a 500l. bond; and as she was going to get into the coach she pulled out a bank-bill of 100l. out of her bosom, and gave it to Mrs. Martin, to let her know, and that all the world might know, that Mr. Jeffryes did not lose his life for the sake of wronging Mrs. Martin's children; which 100l. was to be equally divided among the children.

Richard Clark, of Walthamstow. I was at Mr. Jeffryes's house the morning the murder was committed; I heard an outcry of *murder, fire, and thieves.* I live about 16 yards from his house; as I went into the court, I saw Swan; there he made a full stop before me; I asked which way they got in? Swan said, that he thought they got in at the window backward, and out of the door; he went as far as the door with us, to shew us the window, and I examined the window and door, after I came back; I looked about the yard, and round the premises, and tho' it was a dewy morning, yet I saw no dew beat off.

John Ball, a butcher of Walthamstow, being sworn, said, That on the morning the murder was committed, he met Mr. Robert Clifton, and told him, Mr. Jeffryes was shot; whereupon they went to Mr. Jeffryes, and Mr. Clifton then took hold of his hand, and said, "if you know who did this, hold up your hand, or else let it lie still;" upon that, he let the handkerchief, which he held in his hand to wipe the blood off his face, drop on the bed, and held up his left-hand. This was between three and four o'clock in the morning.

Here the king's counsel rested the proofs for the crown; and the prisoners being called upon to make their defence, Swan said, that he had nothing to say, but left it to his counsel. And Jeffryes said, she had nothing more to say, than that she should call witnesses to prove most of those that had been produced for the king, perjured; and left the rest to her counsel.

What these witnesses said, tended chiefly to shew Miss's duty and affection to her uncle, and that her fright and concern at his murder was a real fright and concern; also that Swan was always very careful of his master, and might have had better opportunities of murdering him, if he had ever intended it, as he fetched him home from distant places at all hours; that tho' he was seen in his shirt, and Miss in her shift, which were not clean, the morning of the murder, there was no blood upon them; and that as the pistol burst, the person who

who discharged it must be wounded, which Swan was not.

The counsel for the crown here observed, that the pistol being a long one, which appeared from the length of the rammer, which was produced, as also the shattered remains of the pistol, and that part where the lock was fixed was entire, that consequently the hand that discharged it might not be hurt.

Sir Samuel Gower was then sworn, who said, Matthews was brought before me, and was examined, and I committed him to Bridewell, on suspicion of being concerned in some robbery. He was examined four or five times before me, Mr. Bateman, and Mr. Quarrel. He gave different accounts on his examinations. I told him I could not put confidence in his evidence, he prevaricated so much. I did suffer him to sign one or two of his examinations. And when he said any thing of the fact of murdering Mr. Jeffryes, he always said, he was hired to do it, and was offered money. I asked him, why he did not make this discovery sooner, and then he might have appeared like an honest man, and saved his master's life; and he told me, he could not tell how to go about it. He was brought before me by Mr. Gall, and I looked on him as a criminal.

Justice Quarrel confirmed the testimony of Sir Samuel, as did also Sir Samuel's clerk.

The prisoners having gone thro' their defence, the counsel for the crown in their reply said, that the evidence produced in support of the indictment was clear, strong and permanent, and that the evidence on the part of the defence, had not contradicted any one single circumstance that was advanced on the part of the prosecution: That, indeed, they had produced two worthy magistrates before whom Matthews was examined, in order to destroy the credit that might be given to Matthews's testimony; but instead of destroying, they absolutely confirm it, for that the sum of the evidence of both those gentlemen was, that tho' Matthews in his several examinations in some things greatly prevaricated, yet, when ever he spoke of Mr. Jeffryes's murder, he always insisted that Swan and Miss Jeffryes, the two prisoners at the bar, hired him to do it; and at the same time he as strongly insisted that he refused to do it; and therefore his evidence, which might be called a positive one, supported by the many circumstances that attended it, left no manner of doubt but that the prisoners were guilty.

The judge having summed up the evi-

dence to the jury, they withdrew, and in a little more than an hour, returned, and brought in the prisoners guilty.

On March 12, the day after her conviction, Miss Jeffryes made a confession, That what Matthews had swore was true, except that part of his being in the house at the time the pistol went off: And that she had had this murder in her thoughts for two years past, but never had a proper opportunity of getting it executed before, till she engaged and persuaded Swan, and together with Swan, she offered Mathews money to execute it, who agreed to do it; that upon the night the murder was committed, it was agreed between Swan and her, that they should both go up to their chambers, as if they were going to bed, and as soon as the maid had locked her door, and was supposed to be in bed, she came out of her own room, and went to Swan's, and said, *Hallo! are you awake?* he answered, yes; and he was not undressed; then she went into her uncle's room to see if he was asleep, and took a silver tankard, a silver cup, and some silver spoons, from off a chest of drawers in the deceased's room; then she and Swan went down stairs, and Swan took out a new sack from under the stairs, and she and Swan put the plate, and some pewter and brass which they took off the shelves in the kitchen, into the sack, till she said I can do no more. Swan and she then drank each a large dram of brandy; then she went up stairs into her own chamber, where it was agreed she should undress herself, and lie till a signal was given by a knock at her door or wainscot, that her uncle was murdered, then she was to open her window, and cry out, *Fire and thieves*, to alarm the neighbourhood. She farther says, she accidentally fell asleep as soon almost as in bed, but on a sudden was awaked by some noise in a fright, when she laid and listened, and heard a violent breathing or gasping, as if somebody was under a difficulty in drawing their breath, then she concluded her uncle was murdered, and then opened her window, and made the agreed alarm; directly after which she came down stairs, and Swan let her out of the street-door in her shift, when she run to Mrs. Diaper's door, in the same court-yard; Swan then shut the street-door, and as soon as he heard the neighbours were coming, and thought a sufficient alarm was made, he opened the street-door again in his shirt, and ran out as if he was just come out of bed in a fright. She further says, that previous to the executing this diabolical design, they had taken care to cut the wire of the



the bell on the outside, which went from the master's to the maid's room, to prevent his calling the maid.—It is said, that she further confessed, she had long lived in a state of incest with her uncle.

Swan said, that he did not do the murder, but that Matthews, who came in at the garden-gate, which Swan left open for that purpose, actually did, with one of the deceased's pistols, which was hanging up in the kitchen; and Swan cut a bullet, which he took out of a drawer in the kitchen, to make it fit the pistol. He was implacable against Miss Jeffries for having made any confession of this melancholy and wicked affair.

On Saturday, March 14, they received sentence of death; and while the judge was making a moving and pathetick speech before the sentence, Miss Jeffries fainted away several times, (as she had before on her trial) and at last recovering herself, prayed for as long a time as possible to prepare herself for a future state.

N. B. This unhappy young woman, for some weeks after her uncle's murder, continued to advertise in the papers, promising a reward to any one who should discover the murderers.

*At the same Assizes HENRY SIMONS, the Polish Jew, against whom a Bill of Indictment was found by the Grand Jury of MIDDLESEX, for wilful and corrupt Perjury, in swearing that Mr. GODDARD, at Cranford-Bridge, had robbed him of 554 Ducats, of which Indictment he was acquitted, was tried for assaulting JAMES ASHLEY, Merchant, and putting into his Pocket 3 Ducats, with an Intent to charge the said ASHLEY with a Robbery. (See Lond. Mag. for last Tear, p. 571.)*

MR. Ashley swore, that when he had apprehended Simons on the Essex road, which he said he endeavoured to do purely for the sake of publick justice, and had carried him to the Saracen's head at Chelmsford, the said Simons desiring to speak with him, he stooped down to hear what he had to say; that presently after this, the defendant cried out, *my gilt, my gilt, my gilt, my ducats in pocket.* That thereupon putting his hand in his left-side pocket, he pulled out his pocket-book, and asked him if that was his? who cried out, *no, no, not dat pocket, teder pocket;* that then the witness pulling his handkerchief out of his right-hand pocket, there dropped out a ducat which much surpris'd him, and putting his hand into the same pocket again, he found 2 ducats more among

March, 1752.

some walnuts he had there: That before this he saw the defendant pull out a green purse, and tell some money, and he thought there was some gold in it; but now being searched, there was found about him no more than 1s. 9d.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .—Several persons who were present at the Saracen's head, confirmed what Mr. Ashley had said; and one of them declared he saw 3 pieces of gold when Simons was telling his money, and that he verily believed they were the same which Mr. Ashley pulled out of his pocket.

The witnesses for the defendant, on the other hand, endeavoured to shew, that instead of putting ducats into Mr. Ashley's pocket, the Jew had not the value of a ducat about him when he went out of London: That he was drove to such necessity, that he was obliged to pawn his veil, a thing the religious among the Jews never do, but at the last extremity: That the defendant always had the character of an honest man and a just merchant: That after he had lost his ducats, he was so poor as to beg charity, and was relieved by some of his brethren: That out of this money he redeemed his veil, which he had pawned for 30s. and had not above 5s. left.

One of them said he saw Mr. Ashley, on the Essex road, pull a handful of ducats out of his right-hand coat pocket; but Mr. Ashley affirmed, he never saw a ducat in his life before those he pulled out of his pocket at Chelmsford.

Mr. alderman Gascoigne deposed, That he was up stairs, at the Saracen's head in Chelmsford, at the time when Mr. Ashley and the defendant were there; and being sent for down to them, Mr. Ashley said to him, that damn'd villain the Jew, had put some ducats in his pocket, and had charged him with robbing him; that then he, Mr. alderman Gascoigne, spoke to the Jew in Dutch, and asked him, if he put the ducats into Mr. Ashley's pocket, and whether the ducats were his, Simons's? when Simons replied in Dutch, *Tey are none of my ducats,* and then further said, *Goddard, Goddard, Goddard's ducats;* that he then denied putting any ducats into Mr. Ashley's pocket, or charging Mr. Ashley with robbing him of them.

The judge summed up the evidence on both sides, and the jury was enclosed about nine at night, and did not agree till two the next morning, and then brought the defendant in guilty; and he will receive judgment in the court of King's-Bench next term.

Sung by Mr. BEARD, in the SHEPHERD'S LOTTERY.

To dear Ama — ryllis young Strephon had

long Declar'd his fixt passion, and dy'd for in

long : He went one May morning to meet in the

grove, By her own dear appointment, this goddess of

love. Mean while in his mind all her charms he ran o'er, And

doated on each ; can a lover do more, do more ? Can a

lover do more ?

2. He

2.  
He waited and waited, then changing  
his strain, [disdain ;  
'Twas fury, and rage, and despair, and  
The sun was commanded to hide his dull  
light, [ter'd downright.  
And the whole course of nature was al-  
'Twas his hapless fortune to die and  
adore,  
But never to change ; can a lover do more ?

3.  
Cleora, it hap'd, was by accident there,  
No rose-bud so tempting, no lily so fair.  
He press'd her white hand, next her lips  
he assay'd, [maid.  
Nor wou'd she deny him, so civil the  
Her kindly compliance his peace did re-  
store, [more.  
And dear Amaryllis was thought of no

## Poetical ESSAYS in MARCH, 1752.

To Mrs. CIBBER : On her writing the Oracle.

MELPOMENE, in sad despair,  
Her bosom beat and tore her hair,  
Then wildly threw her arms about.  
Apollo came to her relief,  
Enquir'd the reason of her grief,  
And why she made so strange a rout ?  
How can you ask me, said the muse,  
Here, see ; this Oracle peruse,  
And say, have I not cause to moan ?  
Why was not I to this invited ?  
Thalia wrote what you indited ;  
'Tis a contrivance of your own.  
I think my favourite might have paid,  
Since she was certain of your aid,  
Her gratitude to tragedy :  
I train'd her up with parent care,  
And now you let my sister share  
The honour which was due to me.  
I own, reply'd the god, and smil'd,  
'Twas I inspir'd your darling child,  
In this her modest first essay ;  
And if to tragic themes she'll rise,  
And follow you amidst the skies,  
Depend upon't, I'll lead the way.

C. DENIS.

Prologue to the ORACLE. Spoken by  
Mr. BARRY.

THE little piece we offer to your view,  
In France tho' often shewn, is here  
quite new ;

And novelty, the men at least confess,  
Makes half the charm of wit, as well as dress.

She hopes — for 'tis a female has been  
scribbling —

That no male critic here will dare be nibbling.  
A woman write ! — Yes, faith — I am no  
fibber ; [CIBBER.

And who d'ye think this author is ? Our  
Genius she gives up freely to the men,  
'Tis nobler gratitude inspires her pen :  
Your kindness to acknowledge, not repay,  
Is all her aim in this her first essay.

She's now a dressing, and in piteous taking !  
But what's the player's to the poet's quaking ?  
I know what 'tis to act a first-night's part,  
And doubly pity her with all my heart.

Yet, after all, why shou'd she fear disgrace ?  
I see indulgence smile in ev'ry face,

The piece, we hope, will all your fancies  
hit, [wit.  
Tho' it, perhaps, may want — what some call  
No smutty jokes, — not one intriguing wench —  
Odd creatures, sure, our lively friends the  
French !

But then we have some pantomime to shew,  
Machines in shape of men that come and go ;  
A fairy too — odso ! — I should not blab —  
Well — but — I know you hugely lik'd Queen  
Mab :

And ours, were but this magic circle free,  
Cou'd shew some pretty tricks, as well as she ;  
But, for this time, your very goodness foils  
Our fairy's art, and half your pleasure spoils :  
On this full stage, (we see it with glad hearts)  
Our statue-dancers cannot shew their parts ;  
But what you lose for this one crowded night,  
Whole years of best endeavour shall requite.

EPILOGUE. Spoken by Mrs. CIBBER.

WAS not I right ? — In spite of all  
their art,

I'd a shrewd guess that Charmer had a heart.  
How vain their tricks ! A girl that's in her  
teens, [cbines :

By instinct knows, that men — are not ma-  
That having eyes, lips, heart, — can look,  
can sing, [thing.

Can love, can kiss, — in short, do every  
Pygmalion once a marble mistress woo'd,

(Fool ! to prefer a stone to flesh and blood !)  
But find a girl so simple, if you can,  
To take a lifeless statue for a man.

Metbinks ev'n I cou'd know, tho' in the dark,  
The difference 'twixt a statue, and a spark :  
Yes ; I wou'd have their wiser heads to know,  
We females never are impos'd on so.

If to the fair, my carriage shou'd to-night,  
Appear too bold, too forward, or too light ;  
Shou'd my simplicity their censure move,  
When I instruct young OBERON to love ;  
I hope to find indulgence, when I shew  
The thing I toy'd with was — a harmless  
beau :

Besides, my best excuse is yet to come,  
When I grew fond, I thought my charmer  
dumb :

Here, then, gallants may this instruction find  
If men were secret, women wou'd be kind.



ODE for his MAJESTY's Birth-Day,  
1751, which was celebrated on March 3,  
1752. By COLLEY CIBBER, Esq;

*Recitative and Air by Mr. WASS.*

**T**O Cæsar thus blith Albion sings,  
Her best belov'd, her best of kings:  
Auspicious ever be the morn,  
When glory dawn'd on Cæsar born!  
To pay him, warm in lofty lays,  
For blessings past, unbounded praise,  
Would faintly speak the grateful fire,  
Which his paternal cares inspire.

*Recit. and Air by Mr. SAVAGE.*  
Behold! with what revolving zeal  
He meditates our future weal.

Warning to guard a minor king  
(As far as human prescience can)  
From the distresses youth might bring,  
Ere growing virtue form the man.

Dark! dreadful period! hence be far!  
Thou draw'st an unborn grief too near:  
But from this spring of distant woes  
This healing royal virtue flows.

*Duet by Mr. BEARD and by Mr. SAVAGE.*  
Preserve him, heav'n! reward his care,  
And make maturity his heir;  
Nor let his glorious reign expire,  
Till, in the son, survives the fire.

*Recit. and Air, by Mr. SAVAGE.*  
Then let a GEORGE from GEORGE arise,  
To gild with lineal beams our skies;  
As round the expanded course of heav'n  
Bright suns succeeding suns are driven:  
If higher joy kind heav'n would give,  
Long, longer still must Cæsar live.

*Recit. and Air, by Mr. BEARD.*  
Happy Albion! Envy'd isle!  
Blest with heav'n and nature's smile.  
Enrich'd and fenc'd by ambient seas,  
Greatest sure of kings is he,  
Glorious in sublime degree,

Whom smiling liberty obeys.

C H O R U S.

If higher joy kind heav'n would give,  
Long, longer still must Cæsar live.

*An Answer to the first REBUS in our last,  
p. 86.*

**T**HREE E-pound-twelve pieces are of-  
ten call'd ports,  
But no matter for that — in the south  
There's a place of renown where the sail-  
or resorts,

Nor need I to say 'tis — PORTSMOUTH.  
J. D.

A N O T H E R.

**P**ORTS are the places where ships may  
reside,

From blust'ring winds in the south;  
And the Mouth being reckon'd part of the  
face,

The name of the place is PORTSMOUTH.  
R. W.

*The Song of PURCELL's, sung by Mr BEARD,  
and revived at Ranelagh, being an Invo-  
cation to the Deities of the Ancients, parti-  
cularly to the God of Sleep.*

**Y**E twice ten hundred deities,  
To whom we daily sacrifice;  
Ye pow'rs that dwell with fate below,  
And see what men are doom'd to do!  
Where elements in discord dwell;  
Thou god of sleep! arise and tell,  
Tell great Zempalla what strange fate  
Must on her dismal vision wait!

By the croaking of the toad,  
In the cave that makes abode;  
Earthy dun that pants for breath,  
With its swell'd sides full of death.  
By the crested adder's pride,  
That along the cliff does glide!  
By thy visage, fierce and black!  
By the death's head on thy back!  
By the hearts of gold, that deck  
Thy breast, thy shoulders, and thy neck!  
By the twisted serpents plac'd  
For a girdle round thy waste!

From thy sleeping mansion rise,  
And open thy unwilling eyes:  
While bubbling springs their musick keep,  
That use to lull thee in thy sleep.

*A new Song, introduced in the CONSCIOUS  
LOVERS, sung by LOWE, in the Charac-  
ter of the Singing-Master.*

1.  
**G**LORY is not half so fair,  
As bright virtue's rising star:  
Beauty, when with truth combin'd,  
Wins and claims the gen'rous mind.

2.  
Does the languid soul complain?  
Virtuous love shall chase the pain:  
Or if love would truth attend,  
Honour should be virtue's friend.

An ODE:

*Addressed to the noble Author of a Treatise  
concerning the MILITIA, in four Sec-  
tions; (see p. 3.) on His Birth-Day,  
Feb. 6, 1752.*

*Sitis felices, & tu simul, & tua vita,  
Et domus.* CATULLUS.

**T**O sovereign JOVE what shall I pray  
For POLLIO, on his natal Day?  
Not Titles: — with their Pomp he's  
crown'd,

Deriv'd from Ancestors renown'd:  
Not Riches: — with their Flow he's  
blest:

Not Genius: — Clio warms his Breast:  
Not Learning: — boundless is his Store:  
Not patriot Fire: — Rome scarce breath'd  
more. [Knave?]

“What means this Flourish, flatt'ring  
(Cries POLLIO:)—“Say, what wou'd'st  
thou crave?”

POLLIO,

POLLIO, believe, with Soul sincere  
Thy social Virtues I revere :  
Am struck, when I thy Form survey,  
As *Indians* with the God of Day ;  
For thou'rt, to me, as cheering Light,  
And all that can the thought delight.

Hence thou my ev'ry Wish must claim  
For lengthn'd Years, and Health, and  
Fame.

To charm thee, *Hymen* gave a FAIR,  
Among her Sex a Phoenix rare.—  
A SON (ye *Fates* !) to stretch thy Line :  
A SON ! — then will each Joy be THINE.

A FABLE. Addressed to the Country Gen-  
tlemen, and the modern Patriots.

AS down the torrent of an angry flood  
An earthen pot, and a brass kettle  
flow'd ;

The heavy cauldron, sinking and distress'd,  
By its own weight, and the fierce waves  
oppress'd,

Slily bespoke the lighter vessel's aid,  
And to the earthen pitcher friendly said :  
Come, brother, why should we, divided,  
lose [pose

The strength of union, and ourselves ex-  
To the fierce insults of this paltry stream,  
Which, with united forces, we can stem ?  
Tho' different, heretofore, have been our  
parts,

The common danger reconciles our hearts:  
Here, lend me thy kind arm to break the  
flood. [stood,

The pitcher this new friendship under-  
And made this answer : 'Tho' I wish for  
ease

And safety, this alliance does not please ;  
Such different natures never will agree ;  
Your constitution is too rough for me.

If, by the waves, I against you am tost,  
Or you to me, I equally am lost :

And fear more mischief from your hard-  
en'd side, [tide.

Than from the shores, the billows, or the  
I calmer days, and ebbing waves attend,  
Rather than buoy you up, and serve your  
end.

The M O R A L.

Act now no more, ye honest men, like  
fools ; [make you tools.  
Nor trust their friendship, who wou'd  
Oh ! let not this alliance ever pass ;  
For know, that you are Clay, and they  
are Brass.

To Sir HARRY BEAUMONT :  
On publishing his Dialogue on BEAUTY.

BEAUTY was wont to dazzle and  
surprize ;

A mingled blaze of charms to vulgar eyes :  
Man found its radiant efflux fire the  
blood ;

Heart-felt, 'tis true, but never understood:  
You first dispel the cloud that hid its  
charms ; [warms :

Show, how its influence every bosom

By you distinct its powers are all express'd ;  
Each in its proper, native brightness, dress'd.

Thus pour'd the sun his blended stream  
of rays

In one confus'd, one undistinguish'd blaze ;  
Till Newton's hand the wondrous work  
display'd,

At once unrav'ling the mysterious braid :  
Each native tint from the bright mass dis-  
join'd ;

To each its order, and its force assign'd.  
Nature her veil o'er the fair form had  
flung : [sprung.

He spoke ; and light once more from Chaos

The second REBUS, in our last, p. 87, an-  
swered by a Lady.

YOUR rebus, good Sir, is not hard to  
explain, [pain :

A woman has done't without trouble or  
A Hat is most useful to keep out the rain,  
A Field is oft cover'd with choicest of grain:

As Hatfield's the place, where this noble  
peer dwells, [Wells ;

Your bottle I claim, Sir, tho' not at the  
But that I should have it I think it is meet,  
Therefore you must pay it in great Poult-  
ney street ; [by name,

A surgeon there dwells, Bob Four-pence  
To him I've resign'd the bottle I claim.

ALMIRA.

To a YOUNG LADY Singing.

SUCH, skill'd the tender verse to frame,  
And softly strike the golden lyre ;

A stranger to the soft'ning flame,  
And new to ev'ry mild desire ;

The sweets that crown the budding year,  
Pour'd from the zephyrs tepid wing,

Saw Sappho in the grove appear,  
The rival of the vocal spring.

To try the heart-subduing strain,  
Anon the vernal scenes impel,

Thro' lofty rocks, and rilly plain,  
Soft warbled from the Eolian shell.

Or such as in the bright abodes,  
The youngest muse with glories crown'd,

To whom the fire of men and gods  
Gave all the enchanting pow'r of sound.

As at the banquet of the sky,  
Freed from the giants impious arms,

She drew each heavenly ear and eye,  
With beauty's mingling musick's charms.

Had such a voice, sure to prevail,  
Soft warbled from the syren strand,

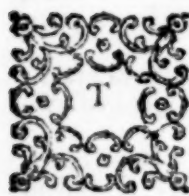
What wonder, had each amorous sail  
Spontaneous sought the tuneful land ?

Even thou, who cautious wing'd thy way,  
Had given thy tedious wand'rings o'er ;

By Julia's all-persuading lay  
Fix'd ever to the pleasing shore.

T H E

# Monthly Chronologer.

HE persons who fought the duel mentioned in our last, p. 91, were lord Lempster and capt. Grey, and according to all accounts, the latter, who was unhappily killed, was the aggressor. The coroner's jury brought in their verdict manslaughter, and lord Lempster surrendering himself, was admitted to bail.

## Extract of a Letter from Naples.

When we thought the eruptions of mount Vesuvius had entirely ceased, the bituminous matter came pouring down again very plentifully; but by means of a deep trench made in the wood of Ottaino, the principal branch of that fiery torrent is turned out of its usual course; without which precaution a great part of the wood might have been destroyed. Since the 15th of last month a great deal of smoke issues from the aperture called Atrio del Cavallo, and much the same quantity from the summit of the mountain, from whence we presume there may be a latent communication between them. In the valley of Castagno the sulphur and bitumen are heaped up to the height of 87 feet. (See Mag. for 1751, p. 569.)

At the assizes at Reading, for the county of Berks, which ended Feb. 29, one man for house-breaking, and two for a robbery, received sentence of death.

The ages of the crowned heads, and other princes of importance in the general system of Europe.

	Years old.		Years old.
Emperor	43	K. of Prussia	40
Empress queen	35	— Poland	55
— of Russia	37	— Sardinia	51
Grand Signior	55	— Two Sicilies	36
K. of Gr. Britain	68	Electo <sup>r</sup> of Mentz	62
— France	42	— Cologne	51
— Spain	38	— Triers	70
— Portugal	37	— Palatine	27
— Denmark	29	— Bavaria	25
— Sweden	42	Duke of Parma	32

## TUESDAY, March 3.

His majesty's birth-day was celebrated at court with great pomp and magnificence, it having been postponed ever since Oct. 30, on account of the late melancholy mournings. (See the ode on this occasion, p. 140.)

Miss Blandy was tried at Oxford assizes for poisoning her father in August last. The trial lasted above 12 hours, when the

jury brought in their verdict guilty, and she accordingly received sentence of death. (See her trial, p. 127, &c.) At the same assizes one man was condemned for a robbery on the highway, and another for a burglary and robbery.

## WEDNESDAY, 4.

A remarkable cause was tried in the court of King's-Bench at Guildhall, before the lord chief justice Lee, founded upon an information brought against a victualler in Shoe-Lane, for selling gold lace of a foreign manufacture, which is contrary to law; when the jury brought the defendant in guilty of the penalty of 100l. with costs of suit.

The assizes at Aylesbury, for the county of Bucks, proved a maiden one, none being capitally convicted; on which occasion the judges and officers were presented by the sheriff with white gloves, according to custom.

## THURSDAY, 5.

Was preached at St. Andrew's, Holborn, before the governors of the Small-Pox Hospital, an excellent sermon, by the Right Rev. the lord bishop of Worcester; at which were present the archbishop of Canterbury, the duke of Marlborough, the earl of Northumberland, lord visc. Gage, lord Parker, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Sir William Calvert, and several other governors, and about 3000 ladies. There was a very fine performance of musick vocal and instrumental, by above 70 performers. There was collected at the church 225l. 16s. and the collection at the hall after dinner, and the several benefactions then given to that charity, with what was received at the church, amounted to 820l. and upwards.

## FRIDAY, 6.

At Hertford assizes, Charles Smith, for the murder of his own son, Tho. Hurry and Alice Andrews, for the murder of the daughter of the said Hurry, by beating and other cruel usage, and one for a robbery on the highway, received sentence of death. The assizes at Worcester, which ended on the same day, proved a maiden one.

## SATURDAY, 7.

Two men were condemned at Bedford assizes, one for horse-stealing, and the other for housebreaking. At Winchester, one was capitally convicted for sending an incendiary letter, one for horse-stealing, one for sheep-stealing, and one for stealing upwards of 50l. out of a dwelling-house.

## MONDAY,



MONDAY, 9.

Robert Scott, Esq; late sheriff of London and Middlesex, was unanimously elected alderman of Aldgate ward, in the room of Sir Wm. Smith, Knt. deceased.

WEDNESDAY, 11.

At Gloucester three men received sentence of death, one for a highway robbery, another for house-breaking, and the other for breaking open a cupboard and stealing out of it 7l. 7s.

At the assizes at Chelmsford for the county of Essex, Miss Jeffries and John Swan were tried for the murder of her uncle at Walthamstow, and both found guilty. She is about 25 years of age. (See the trial, which lasted 19 hours, p. 133—137.)

The knights companions of the ancient order of the Thistle, held a chapter before the sovereign at St. James's, when the Rt. Hon. the earl of Dumfries was created a knight of that order, in the room of the duke of Buccleugh, deceased.

THURSDAY, 12.

A chapter of the Hon. order of the Bath was held at St. James's, when the Rt. Hon. the lord Onslow was created a knight of that order, in the room of the earl of Orford, deceased.

Henry Simons, the Polish Jew, was tried at Chelmsford on an indictment for an assault on Mr. James Athley, and putting three ducats into his pocket, with an intent to charge him with a robbery. The jury withdrew about nine at night, and continued out five hours, after which they brought in their verdict guilty of the indictment. (See an account of this trial, p. 137.)

At the assizes at Salisbury for the county of Wilts, the three following received sentence of death, viz. James Rosier, for the murder of William Wadham, who with others were guarding the fish-ponds of Edward Popham, Esq; Aaron Robins, for stealing half a piece of fine broad-cloth; and Joseph Ladds, for breaking open two houses, and stealing three silver spoons, 21 cheeses, and two sides of bacon.

FRIDAY, 13.

His majesty held a chapter of the most noble order of the Garter at St. James's, when prince Edward, the earl of Lincoln, and the earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, were elected knights of that order, and invested in person; and the prince of Orange and the earl of Cardigan by proxies. (See a particular account of the ceremony, in our Mag. for 1749, p. 252, 287.)

SATURDAY, 14.

At the assizes at Chelmsford, besides John Swan and Elizabeth Jeffries, the

nine following malefactors received sentence of death, viz. Samuel Prior, alias Butcher, for breaking open the Custom-house at Colchester; Samuel Yell, for robbing on the highway; William Medwell, for returning from transportation; Joseph Radcliffe and John Turner, for horse-stealing; John Hunt, for a burglary; and James Lucy, William Rand, and Brian Ennis, for sheep-stealing.

SUNDAY, 15.

Was a violent storm of wind, by which several stacks of chimnies were blown down, and in some places the roofs beat in, whereby many people were terribly bruised, and some lost their lives; great quantities of lead were blown off Chelsea-hospital, the houses on London-bridge, &c. the head of Levi and the feet of Abraham in the fine window in Westminster-Abbey were blown out, as were the windows in many places; and in St. James's-Park, and the villages about this metropolis, great numbers of trees were demolished. On the river ships were drove from their moorings, lighters and boats sunk, and several lives lost.

TUESDAY, 17.

The periodical paper, called *The Rambler*, was laid down on this day, after having subsisted about two years.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

Was held a general court of the East-India company, when the report relating to the bonds given by the late president and council of Fort St. George (pursuant to the direction of the general court of the 26th of June last) was laid before them; and after some debates, it was agreed to pay them all off; the whole sum, principal and interest, amounting to near 140,000l.

FRIDAY, 20.

A desperate attempt was made by the condemned prisoners in Newgate to break the said goal. As Mr. Sinclair the turnkey, and two of the runners, were going about 8 in the evening to lock them up in their cells, Broughton and Hayes, two notorious street-robbers, attacked Mr. Sinclair and wounded him with knives, in a dangerous manner; the noise alarming the goal, capt. Chapman, a prisoner upon an extent, and James Payce, under sentence of transportation, hastened to Sinclair's assistance, and at the outer door to the cells rescued him from his assailants, and immediately capt. Chapman pushed to the door, and had the prudence to bolt the same, enclosing Payce, two of the runners, and all the prisoners within the cells. By this their escape was prevented, as they had only the several cells at their command. Immediately upon this,

this, Mr. Akerman sent to the Tilt-yard and the Tower for two parties of the foot-guards; as also to the sheriffs, who immediately came, and the soldiers took possession of the passage to the Prefs-yard, while the sheriffs went into Mr. Akerman's house; soon after came the lord mayor and Sir William Calvert in a coach, who, without alighting, drove to the duke of Newcastle's, to inform his grace of the affair; they returned in about an hour, and then the lord mayor ordered the keeper, with the captain of the guard, to go into the Prefs yard with a number of soldiers, and ask if they would surrender, which they refused to do, upon which, the officer entered with his men, and drove the prisoners to the top of the cells, where they were all seized, and heavily iron'd, and five of them, viz. Broughton, Hayes, Agnew, and Fox, and Darby, who was committed for robbing the Western mail, were handcuff'd. Their irons were sawed off with knives.

At the Suffolk assizes, at Bury, John Osborn, jun. for breaking into a warehouse, and stealing 30s. in half-pence, and about 30s. in silver; John Ward, alias Newman, for horse-stealing; and Thomas Fridgett, alias White-Eyes, a notorious smuggler, were capitally convicted: As was John Reynor, at Thetford in Norfolk, for assaulting a woman on the highway, with an intent to rob her.

## SATURDAY, 21.

At twelve this night the assizes ended at Maidstone for the county of Kent, when the 16 following prisoners were condemned, viz. John Grace, for the murder of his wife; William Sawyer, Thomas Deveil, and Abraham Mulliner, for robbing James Hastrick on the highway, near Rochester, of four guineas, and afterwards murdering him, they imagining he knew them; John Hobbs, for robbing Francis Taylor on Blackheath of a silver watch, &c. Christopher Reiley, for robbing Michael Lade, Esq; on the highway, between Broughton and Canterbury, of a hat and a bay gelding; John Keating and James Nesbit, alias Berry, for divers robberies on the highway; John Pelling and Dennis Doyle, for horse-stealing; John Warner, for sheep-stealing; Thomas Sturt, for stealing in the dwelling-house of John Comer, in Woolwich, 12 thirty-six shilling pieces, two guineas, and a silver cup; John Hocklish, alias Hogs-Flesh, for burglary; James Hudnell, for privately stealing from William Penfold, a silver watch, &c. Tho. Bailey, for burglary; and Elizabeth Sparks, for stripping and robbing Sarah Kidder on the highway, in company with Sarah Me-

redith, who was convicted at the last assizes for the same fact, and was executed.

## MONDAY, 23.

The 16 following malefactors, condemned the two last sessions at the Old-Bailey (see p. 43, 91.) were this day executed at Tyburn, viz. Michael Maginnis, for the murder of Richard Shear, a carman, at a late execution; Samuel Hill, for the murder of Sarah Crabtree, at Poplar; James Hayes, Richard Broughton, and James Davis, for street robberies; John Powney, for stealing plate and other goods, in a dwelling-house; John Andrews, for forgery; Anne Walsum, for the murder of Anne Allard; Mary Killsoy, for robbing some Dutch sailors at her house in St. Katherine's; William Girdler, for a robbery near Knightsbridge; Antony de Rosa, for the murder of Mr. Fargues, near the Barking-Dogs, Hoxton; Joseph Geraldino, for the murder of a man in Hog-Lane, Soho; Thomas Huddle, for returning from transportation; Barnard Agnew, Thomas Fox, and Thomas Gale, for publishing a forged promissory note for 24 guineas.—When they were called down into the Prefs-yard to be halter'd, Broughton and Hayes refused coming, without having a clean shirt and stockings to be hanged in: And they, with Agnew, the other rioter on Friday night, were executed in their double irons. No soldiers attended the execution.

The same day a soldier was shot in Hyde-park, for desertion.

For the better preventing the horrid crime of murder, it is proposed, that all persons who shall be found guilty of wilful murder, be executed on the next day following after sentence is passed, unless the same should happen to be the Lord's-day; and in that case on the Monday following. And also, that the body of such murderer, so convicted, shall be immediately conveyed by the proper officers appointed for that purpose to the hall of the surgeons company, or such other place as the said company shall depute or appoint, there to be dissected and anatomized by the said surgeons: And that the judge or justice of assize in any county in Great-Britain, where such conviction shall be, award the sentence to be put in execution the next day after such conviction (except as is before excepted) and cause the body of such murderer to be by the other officers appointed for that purpose, given to such surgeon as such judge or justice shall direct for the purpose aforesaid. And that it shall be in the power of such judge or justice to appoint the body of any such criminal to be hung in chains;

chains ; but that in no case whatsoever, the body of any murderer shall be suffered to be buried, but to be disposed of as aforesaid, to be anatomized or hung in chains. And that after sentence is passed, such offender shall be fed with bread and water only, and with no other food or liquor whatsoever, (except in case of receiving the sacrament of the Lord's supper.)

WEDNESDAY, 25.

Capt. Lowry was carried from Newgate this morning, at half an hour after nine. When he came to the gate, upon seeing the cart, he changed colour, but as soon as he was settled in the cart, he recovered. He was dressed in a morning gown, over which he had a scarlet cloak : He wore his hat with a brown wig of the colour of his eye-brows. He did not seem to exceed 30 years of age. His behaviour was composed, but in the cart he shewed no outward signs of devotion. When he came to Execution-dock, he was removed from the cart to the scaffold erected under the gallows, where he put on a white cap ; and after he had been a few minutes there, the ordinary waited on him exactly at 11 o'clock, with whom he continued in prayers a quarter of an hour. Soon after the ordinary was gone, the scaffold on which he stood was struck down at one blow, and he continued hanging about 20 minutes, when he was cut down and carried in a boat to the Galleons to be hung in chains. In the way, between Newgate and the place of execution, the sailors could not help crying out, *Where is your royal-oak foremast ?* (as he called a stick that he used to beat his men with) and that *He must no more sham Abraham*, (a cant sea phrase used when a sailor is unwilling to work and pretends sickness) which expression the captain uttered when Hossack was almost expiring under the barbarity of his discipline. The cart was attended by the sheriffs officers on horseback, and on one side of the captain was placed the executioner, and on the other a sailor. Before the cart was carried, by an officer, a silver oar, about 20 inches long, and of an antique form.

THURSDAY, 26.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to 95 publick and private bills ; and among the rest, to An act for putting an end to doubts and questions relating to the attestation of wills in the American colonies : An act for relief of the annuitants of the mercers company : An act for securing the black-lead mines from theft and robbery : An act to open the port of Lancaster for the importation of wool and woollen yarn from Ireland : An act to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for employments : An act to obviate doubts in regard to vassals in Scotland : An act for March, 1752.

relief of the poor of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, and the better cleaning the streets : An act to grant to his majesty certain sums out of the sinking fund, by Exchequer bills, for the service of the year 1752 : An act to make valid all contracts and agreements made by the commissioners of Greenwich hospital : Small debts bills for Liverpool, Birmingham, St. Alban's and Canterbury : An act for converting several annuities, therein mentioned, into one joint stock, to be charged on the sinking fund, and transferred at the South-sea house : An act for amending the act for the regulation of the commencement of the year, and correcting the calendar : An act for making compensation to the late African company : An act for importing gum senega : An act for giving proper rewards to coroners : An act for preventing thefts and robberies, for regulating places of publick entertainment, and punishing persons keeping disorderly houses : An act to enable his majesty's natural-born subjects, tho' their parents were aliens, to inherit the estates of their ancestors : An act for better preventing the horrid crime of murder.— After which his majesty made a most gracious speech to both houses, and prorogued the parliament to June 4.

His majesty in his speech thanks both houses for the great application and dispatch, with which they had gone thro' the publick business ; and for that they had not only shewn their just satisfaction in the measures he had pursued in foreign affairs, but had also given his majesty their support in carrying them on with that zeal and cheerfulness, which he had reason to expect from so dutiful and affectionate a parliament : Then tells them, the many laws now passed would, he hoped, attain the good ends intended by them ; and nothing that depended on him should be wanting to make them effectual : Particularly thanks the commons for so readily granting the supplies, and for their care to support the reduction of the national interest ; and concludes thus to both houses, " Nothing in this world can give me so much pleasure as to see you a flourishing and happy people. Exert yourselves in your several stations to do your parts ; and you may depend on my unwearied endeavours to secure this great blessing to ourselves, and transmit it to posterity."

At the assizes at Exeter, 8 men were capitally convicted ; one for murder, one for robbing the Exeter stage coach, two for the highway, three for house-breaking, and one for sheep-stealing. At Hereford two were condemned, one for the highway, and the other for sheep-stealing.

SATURDAY, 28.

This morning Swan on a sledge, and Miss Jeffries in a cart, were brought from Chelmsford goal, to be executed on a gal-

T

lows



lows erected at Walthamstow. In her passage she had several fainting fits. An incredible number of people were assembled at Walthamstow, many paying exorbitantly for rooms, galleries, &c. who were all disappointed. For the sheriff thinking it dangerous to proceed, amidst such a multitude, ordered the cart and sledge to drive to the gibbet erected for Swan on the Forest, where they were executed about three in the afternoon. At the place of execution Miss Jeffries fainted several times, and was in a manner insensible. Her body was carried to an undertaker's to be interred, and Swan's was hung in chains. He confessed he committed the murder himself by firing a pistol loaded with pieces of bullets.

## MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Feb. 24. **R** T. Hon. the lord Rawdon, to the Hon. lady Eliz. Hastings.

29. Capt. Shipley, of the first reg. of guards, to Miss Molly Arnet, of Oundle in Northamptonshire, a 30,000l. fortune.

March 1. Mr. Robert Church, of Hackney, to Miss Sowerby, a 12,000l. fortune.

2. William Ambridge, Esq; of Stony-Stratford, to Miss Spraggs, only daughter and heiress of the late James Spraggs, Esq;

5. Rt. Hon. the earl of Coventry, to Miss Maria Gunning, eldest daughter of John Gunning, Esq; sister to her grace the dutchess of Hamilton and Brandon, (see p. 91.) and granddaughter to the late lord visc. Mayo, of the kingdom of Ireland.

7. Henry Uthoff, Esq; an eminent Hamburg merchant, to Miss Molly Van Neck, second daughter of Sir Joshua Van Neck, Bart.

10. Mr. Thomas Lewis, nephew of Thomas Lewis, Esq; member for Radnor, to Miss Van Court, of Greenwich.

Thomas Glegg, Esq; of Carshalton in Surrey, to Miss Sukey Herbert, of the same place.

12. Fitz Foy, of Duntish court in Dorsetshire, Esq; to Miss Senex, daughter of Mr. Senex, late of Fleet-street.

15. James Parker, Esq; of Audley-street, to Miss Anne Molineux, of Bond-street.

Capt. Stephen Howell, of the foot-guards, to Miss Peggy Paulin.

16. Capt. Crowden, many years a commander in the African trade, to Miss Jane Smithson, only daughter and heiress of the late Samuel Smithson, Esq; of Rumford in Essex.

17. Rev. Mr. Stotherd Abdy, brother to Sir Anthony Abdy, Bart. of Cobham in Surrey, to Miss Theodosia Abdy, sister to Sir John Abdy, Bart. member for Essex.

19. Fane William Sharp, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq; to Miss Newport.

21. William Archer, Esq; of Hanover-

square, to lady Maria Fitzwilliams, sister to earl Fitzwilliams.

March 20. Lady Carpenter, delivered of a daughter.

22. The lady of Sir Edward Williams, Bart. of a daughter.

## DEATHS.

Feb. 28. **R** T. Hon. lady Giffard, sister to lady Arundel of Wardour.

Rt. Hon. the countess of Yarmouth's mother, at Hanover.

29. Josiah Bullock, Esq; at his seat at Faulkourn-hall in Essex, in the commission of the peace for that county.

Mr. Isaac Whood, an ingenious portrait painter.

Henry Hoare, jun. Esq; of the small-pox, at Naples, only son of Henry Hoare, Esq; Sir Richard Hoare's elder brother.

March 1. Edmund Williams, Esq; at Plymouth, who served his country faithfully at sea for 45 years, rising gradually in the royal navy, till he attained to the rank of rear-admiral.

Richard Francis Talbot, earl of Tyrconnel, peer of Ireland, major general of the French king's armies, knight of the order of St. Lewis, and minister plenipotentiary of his most christian majesty at the Prussian court.

6. Sir William Smith, Knt. alderman of Aldgate ward.

Tho. Pyrke, Esq; one of the verdurers of the forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire.

10. Rev. Dr. Angier, aged 89, who was rector of the united parishes of St. Mary Woolnoth, and St. Mary Woolchurch, in this city, 64 years.

Lady Anne Salter, relict of Sir John Salter, Knt. late alderman of Cornhill ward.

11. Rev. Mr. Harris, curate and lecturer of West-Ham, and Bow.

15. Rt. Hon. Thomas Lumley Saunderson, earl of Scarborough, viscount and baron Lumley of Lumley castle, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Northumberland, vice-admiral of the county of Durham, and knight of the Hon. order of the Bath. He is succeeded by his only surviving son Richard, now earl of Scarborough.

George Damer, Esq; member of parliament for Dorchester.

John Horton, at Elmsted, in Kent, aged 100, who was at the procession at the coming in of K. Charles II.

21. Samuel Palmer, Esq; formerly an eminent merchant in Crutched-Friers.

24. Henry Brooke, L. L. D. regius professor of civil law in the university of Oxford.

25. Temple Stanyan, Esq; who resided at Constantinople, and other places, as a publick minister.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

**W**HITEHALL, March 7. The king has been pleased to order a conge d'elire, to empower the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Chester, to elect a bishop of that see, the same being void by the death of Dr. Sam. Peploe, late bishop thereof; and also to issue his letter, recommending to the said dean and chapter, Edmund Keene, D. D. to be by them elected and chosen bishop of the said see of Chester.

*From other Papers.*

Mr. George Masterman, presented by Henry Masterman, Esq; of the crown office, to the rectory of Monewdon, in Suffolk.—Mr. Francis Wilde, by the lord chancellor, to the vicarage of Ryton, in Shropshire.—Mr. Marlow, appointed curate of St. Matthew's, Bethnal-green.—Tho. Lamprey, M. A. presented by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of Stone, in Kent.—Tho. Pearson, B. D. by the master and fellows of Corpus-Christi college in Cambridge, to the vicarage of Grancester, and to the rectory of Little Wilbraham, in that county.—Mr. Murray, chaplain to the English factory at Hamburg, to the rectory of Falkingham in Lincolnshire.—Edm. Bettesworth, M. A. by Harwood of Littleton, Esq; to the rectory of Shepperton, in Middlesex.—John Rogers, M. A. by the lord chancellor, to the vicarage of St. Peter's, in Carmarthen-shire.—Mr. Plumtree, by ditto, to the united livings of St. Mary Woolnoth and St. Mary Woolchurch, in Lombard-street.—Mr. Jeffries, chosen lecturer of Bow at Stratford, and of West-Ham in Essex.—Tho. Hurst, M. A. presented by the duke of Rutland, to the rectory of Roppesley, in Lincolnshire,

## PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

**W**HITEHALL, March 3. The king has appointed the Rt. Hon. James lord Tyrawly to be his majesty's minister plenipotentiary to his most faithful majesty the king of Portugal.

Whitehall, March 7. The king has been pleased to appoint Tho. Hopson, Esq; to be col. of the reg. of foot, late under the command of Edward Cornwallis, Esq;

John Parsons, Esq; to be col. of the reg. of invalids, late under the command of Thomas Wardour, Esq; deceased.

Geo. Bentinck, Esq; commonly called lord Geo. Bentinck, and Robert Bertie, Esq; commonly called lord Robert Bertie, to be his majesty's aids de camp, and to command and take rank as colonels of foot.

Robert Dingley, Esq; to be capt. of that company whereof John Parsons, Esq; was late captain, in the second reg. of foot guards, commonly called the Coldstream,

commanded by the Right. Hon. William Anne earl of Albemarle, lieut. gen. of his majesty's forces.

Whitehall, March 10. The king has nominated and appointed Geo. Crowle, Esq; to be his majesty's consul general at Lisbon.

Edw. Hay, Esq; to be his majesty's consul at Cadiz and Port St. Mary.

Tho. Winterbottom, Esq; the present lord mayor, appointed by his majesty one of the commissioners for victualling the royal navy; and Richard Hall, Esq; one of the commissioners in quality of a principal officer of his majesty's navy.

Whitehall, March 17. The king has been pleased to appoint Geo. Boscawen, Esq; to be col. of the reg. of foot, late under the command of col. Peregrine Thomas Hopson.

Peregrine Thomas Hopson, Esq; to be general and commander of all and singular his majesty's forces employed, or to be employed in his majesty's province of Nova-Scotia, or Acadie, in North America, in the room of col. Cornwallis.

Brigadier gen. Richbell, to be col. of the reg. of foot, late under the command of lieut. gen. Wynyard, deceased.

John Aldercron, Esq; to be col. of the reg. of foot, late under the command of brigadier general Richbell.

Whitehall, March 21. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint Philip Honeywood, Esq; to be one of his majesty's aid de camps.

Wm. Keppell, Esq; to be a capt. in the first reg. of foot guards, commanded by his royal highness William duke of Cumberland, capt. gen. of his majesty's forces.

Wm. Forster, Esq; to be major to the royal reg. of foot, commanded by James St. Clair, Esq; lieut. gen. of his majesty's forces.

John Robinson, Esq; to be a capt. in the Coldstream reg. of foot-guards, commanded by the Rt. Hon. Wm. Anne earl of Albemarle, lieut. gen. of his majesty's forces.

Wm. Napier, Esq; to be a capt. in the king's own royal reg. of Welch fuzileers, commanded by John Huske, Esq; lieut. gen. of his majesty's forces.

Wm. Gordon, Esq; to be a capt. in the reg. of foot commanded by col. Alexander Duroure.

*From other Papers.*

Lieut. Peyton Meares, made a capt. in col. Holmes's reg. of foot, at Minorca.—Thomas Chitty, Esq; alderman of Tower ward, chosen col. of the green reg. of militia, in the room of Sir Wm. Smith, Knt. deceased.—Rt. Hon. the lord North, created earl of Guildford.

*[Bankrupts in our next.]*

PRICES

### PRICES of STOCKS in MARCH, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

[illegible]

Price of corn	
Bear-Key.	Balingfokke.
Wheat 33s to 34s qu	11. 07s load
Barley 16s to 19s	17s to 22 qr
Oats 12s 6d to 15s	15s to 18
Beans 20s to 22s 6d	24s to 27 6d
	22s to 25
	Farnham.
	101. 10s load
	19s to 21 qr
	14s to 19s
	23s to 26s
	22s to 26
	Henley.
	101. 9s load
	19s to 21 qr
	14s to 18
	23s to 26
	22s to 26
	Guilford.
	101. 15s load
	18s to 22
	15s to 16 6d
	23s to 30
	29s to 31
	Warmminster.
	36s to 45 qr
	16s to 22
	13s to 16
	29s to 31
	31s to 34
	Devizes.
	34s to 48 qr
	17s to 22
	14s to 18
	31s to 34
	Gloucester.
	6s 6d bufl.
	2s 10d
	1s 6d to 2s
	1s 6d
	1s 6d
	Credition.
	4s 9d bufl.
	2s 9d
	1s 6d